The Sydney Morning Herald.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Sydney, £3 *per annum*; *Country*, £3 10s. 10 ₩ *ct. discount for payment in advance.*

VOL XXII. SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1847. No. 3129

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS
For one inch and under 3s., and 1s. for every additional inch, for each insertion

STEAM PACKETS

MAY be engaged at a short notice, for
TOWING SHIPS,
OR FOR
PLEASURE PARTIES,
ON APPLICATION AT KELLICK'S WHARF.
87

IRON STEAMERS TO THE HUNTER

ALTERATION IN DAYS OF SAILING WHILE THE "ROSE" IS LAID UP TO RECEIVE NEW BOILERS.

FROM and after Monday, the 3rd May, the following will be the days on which the Company will despatch their Hunter River Steamers, viz., on

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

FROM MORPETH, AT 8 O'CLOCK, MORNING.
FROM SYDNEY, AT 10 O'CLOCK, EVENING.

JAMES PATERSON,
Secretary.
H. R. S. N. Co.'s Wharf. 6975

STEAM TO MELBOURNE AND LAUNCESTON,

CALLING AT EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.

THE STEAM-SHIP *SHAMROCK*, G. Gilmore, commander, will be despatched for the above ports on TUESDAY, the 1st June, at 5 P.M.

JAMES PATERSON.
Secretary.
H. R. S. N. Co.'s Wharf. 8447

STEAM TO AUCKLAND.

THE Frigate-built steamer *JUNO* J. R. Williams Commander, will leave for the above port on Wednesday, the 9th June, at noon.

Saloon..........£12 } Exclusive of wine,
Fore Cabin ..... 6 } beer, and spirits.

Apply to

J. MACKAY,
Duke's Wharf.

P. S.—To prevent any misunderstanding, the public are informed that the *Juno* will carry a deck load of stock, with sheep on the poop.—J. M. 8544

FOR MORETON BAY.

THE SCHOONER *WILLIAM*, A. Steel, master, will sail for the above Port THIS DAY, SATURDAY.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf. 8493

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT,

THE fine Clipper Schooner *PHŒBE*, Captain Bennett, clears at the Customs on Wednesday, and will sail on Thursday; goes up to the Wharf at Melbourne. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodation, apply on board, at Flour Company's Wharf, or to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
8196 Packet Office, 468, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE,

TO SAIL ON SUNDAY, 30TH INSTANT,

THE new brig *PERI*, C. Gwatkin, commander, now loading at the Flour Company's Wharf, will clear at the Customs This Day. For freight or passage apply to JOHN SMITH, Sussex-street; or to

JOSEPH S. WILLIS,
8038 Church-hill.

FIRST AND ONLY VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.

THE regular fast-sailing trading packet-brig *DORSET* will posively sail for the above port on Wednesday, 2nd June. For freight or passage, apply to

E. SOLOMON AND CO.,
8342 Kellie's Wharf.

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT.

THE fine first-class Barque *PRINCE OF WALES*, 582 tons register, now lying at Botts's Wharf—has splendid cabin accommodations.

For passage only apply to Captain MIDDLETON, on board. 83:0

FOR PORT NICHOLSON,

THE fine Brigantine *STAR OF CHINA*, John Wood, master, daily expected, will be again laid on for the above port. Shippers by this vessel may have goods stored free of store rent until such time as she may be ready to receive them on board. For further particulars apply to

JOHN GIBLETT,
Commercial Wharf,
8571 King-street.

FOR PORT NICHOLSON DIRECT.

THE fine A1 barque *WATER WITCH*, Captain James Douglass, being a chartered ship, will sail in a few days. Has room for a few tons of freight. Apply to Mr. J. J. PEACOCK, Miller's Point, or to

R. T. FORD,
10, Bridge-street.
May 27. 8417

FOR CALCUTTA,

TO SAIL 20TH JUNE,

THE fine first-class teak-built ship *CENTAUR*, Captain Wood, 530 tons per register. This vessel will have punctual despatch, and being very roomy affords an excellent opportunity for shippers of horses. Her accommodations for passengers are also of the most superior kind.

Apply to Captain Wood, on board at Botts's Wharf; or to

8374 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

FOR LIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSAGE ONLY.

THE first-class British-built barque *GARLAND GROVE*, 488 tons register, John Robson, commander, has room for a few steerage passengers, and two cabins still disengaged. She will sail the first week in June.

Apply to the Commander, on board, at Miller's Point Wharf; to

SMITH AND CAMPBELL;
or, to
THACKER AND CO.,
8353 Fort-street.

FOR LONDON,

THE fine fast-sailing A1 new barque *ANN BATES*, 377 tons register, Peter Slaughter, commander, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; or to

GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.,
8267 Spring-street.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine fast-sailing A 1 barque *UNION*, 327 tons register, Mark Todd, commander.

Is now taking in cargo, the greater portion of which is engaged, and will have quick despatch. Has superior accommodation for passengers. Apply on board; to

FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.;
or, to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.
May 22. 8277

FOR LONDON,

To SAIL 31ST INSTANT,

THE FINE SHIP *EUPHRATES*, has still one poop cabin disengaged. Apply to Captain Munro, on board; or to

8096 CAMPBELL AND CO.

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

POST OFFICE PACKET FOR 1ST JUNE.

THE fast-sailing first class British built barque *HONDURAS*, 400 tons, H. C. Cayzer, commander, has a few cabins still disengaged, for which early application is necessary to the Commander, on board; to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER;
Or, to
6280 FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

THE fine first-class barque *PRINCESS ROYAL*, A1 for twelve years, C. L. Von Zuilecom, commander, has all her dead weight on board, and will meet with immediate despatch. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; or to

MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.
8183

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

THE first-class fast sailing ship *FIFESHIRE*, 473 tons register, William Punchard, Commander.

This vessel has all her dead weight on board, and a considerable portion of her wool stowed, and has only room for a few bales wool. She will be despatched the first week in June.

For freight or passage apply to Captain Punchard, on board; or to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER;
Or to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.
Sydney, 13th May, 1847. 7687

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

THE fine fast-sailing A 1 new barque *NIAGARA*, 386 tons register, Robert Symonds, commander. Apply to

GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.,
8552 Spring-street.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF GOODS TO AND FROM MORETON BAY.

IT having been currently reported by some malicious persons that the schooner *William* is taken out of the above trade: as executors of the late Mr. Thomas Steele we feel ourselves called upon to say that such statements are utterly false, and a paltry invention of parties to obtain freight intended for the above vessel; at the same time we beg most respectfully to make known to the public generally that the *William* will run, in conjunction with the schooner *Jane*, between Sydney and Moreton Bay as usual, and every attention and care paid to goods shipped by either of the above vessels

Z. W. BROOKER,
JABEZ HANDLEY.
Sydney, May 28. 8557

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Sun Court, Cornhill; and No. 16, Pall Mall, London.

INSTITUTED 1803.

For insuring houses and other buildings, goods, wares, merchandise, manufacturing and farming stock, ships in port, harbour, or dock, and the cargoes of such ships; also, ships building and repairing; barges and other vessels on navigable rivers and canals, and goods on board such vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in Foreign Countries, from loss or damage by fire.

Subscribed and Invested Capital—
ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

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AUDITORS.

T. G. Barclay, Esq.	C. Francis Cobb, Esq.
A. H. Bosanquet, Esq.	George Field, Esq.

Thomas Henry Allen Poynder, Esq.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies, on houses and other buildings, and on the goods, wares, and merchandise therein deposited.

Full particulars may be learned on application at their Office.

GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.,
Agents.
Spring-street, Sydney, 28th May, 1847. 8550

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY

Office, No. 488, George-street, Sydney, nearly opposite the Barrack Gate.
Capital—£400,000 in 4000 shares.

DIRECTORS.

John Gilchrist, Esq., Chairman.
H. H. Browne, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

Thomas Brown, Esq.	J. Lamb, Esq., M.C.,
Wm. Fanning, Esq.	J. L. Montefiore, Esq.

SURVEYOR.

Captain Ashmore, Kent-street North.

The Directors meet for the despatch of general business every Wednesday, at one o'clock.

Applications for Marine Assurances are received daily, from ten to three o'clock.

J. C. PHELPS,
7835 Secretary.

PORT PHILLIP AGENCY.—The undersigned intending in future to devote their time and energy to Ship and Commission Agency, at the solicitations of many of their friends, would intimate to the inhabitants of the colony generally, that their services in the above capacity are now available, and that if unremitting attention to their interests, combined with prompt and regular remittances for business effected through them, will secure their esteem and support, they feel fully assured of their continued and extended favours.

H. W. MORTIMER AND SON.
Melbourne, September 1. 4866

WELLINGTON RACES.

AT a Meeting held at the Lion of Waterloo Inn, on Wednesday, 17th March, 1847, it was resolved that the Annual Wellington Races do take place on the 23rd, 24th, and 25th of June.

Stewards:
JOHN JARDINE, ESQ.
S. SAMUELS, ESQ.
H. RICKARDS, ESQ.
E. B. BOULTON, ESQ.
Judge:
C. W. FINCH, ESQ.
Clerk of the Course:
F. SMITH, ESQ.

FIRST DAY.

FIRST RACE.

The Wellington Purse of Forty Sovereigns, for all horses, weight for age; heats, twice round the course; entrance £4. Three entrances or no race.

SECOND RACE.

Welter Stakes of £3 each, with Twenty-five Sovereigns added, for all horses, carrying Homebush Welter weights; three times round; entrance, £2 10s. Three entrances or no race. Gentlemen riders, to be approved by the Stewards.

THIRD RACE.

Trial Stakes of Twenty Sovereigns, for all two-year-olds, with a Sweepstakes of £2 each; once round the course; entrance, £2. Three entrances or no race.

FOURTH RACE.

The Hack Stakes of Ten Pounds, for all untrained hacks, carrying 10 st.; post entrance £1. Four entrances or no race. The winner to be sold by auction immediately after the race for £15, any surplus to go to the funds.

SECOND DAY.

FIRST RACE.

The Publican's Purse of Thirty Sovereigns, for all horses, weight for age: heats, twice round the course; entrance, £3. Three entrances or no race.

SECOND RACE.

The Ladies' Purse of Twenty-five Sovereigns, for all horses, weight for age; heats, once round the course; entrance £2 10s. Three entrances or no race.

THIRD RACE.

The Consolation Stakes of Ten Pounds, for all beaten horses during the meeting, to be handicapped by the Stewards, or whom they may appoint; post entrance, £1 added.

THIRD DAY.

Hurdle Race of Thirty Sovereigns, three times round the course, over nine leaps, four feet high, (hurdle and cap) carrying Homebush Welter weights; entrance £3, with a sweepstakes of £3 each. Three entrances or no race. Gentlemen riders, to be approved by the Stewards.

WEIGHTS TO BE CARRIED AT THE ABOVE RACES.

2 years-old......	7st.
3 ,, ...	8st.
4 ,, ...	9st.
5 ,, ...	9st. 8lb.
6 and aged	9st. 12lb.

Mares and geldings allowed 3lb., except where the weights are specified.

No person allowed to enter a horse who is not a subscriber to the amount of £3 except for the Hack Race, for which £1 will qualify.

All riders to appear in jockey costume.
No false starts allowed.
No publican allowed to have a booth upon the course who is not a subscriber to the amount of ten pounds sterling.

Entrances to take place each night previous to the day's racing, at the Lion of Waterloo.
All decisions of the Stewards to be final.

J. MATTHEWS,
5061 Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

SYDNEY MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE.

CONDUCTED ACCORDING TO LLOYDS'.

THIS Office, established by the late Hutchinson Bell, Esq., in 1846, is continued to be conducted by the undersigned, who procures and delivers policies on ships and merchandise by means of the subscriptions of individual underwriters of undeniable responsibility, according to the practice followed at LLOYD'S.

Policies underwritten to all parts of the world, and completed immediately upon acceptation

Insurance also effected on approved coasters.

SAMUEL H. SMYTH,
8150 489, George-street.

MR. J. EMANUEL

SURGEON-DENTIST, 345, CASTLEREAGH-STREET, NORTH.

INCORRODIBLE ARTIFICIAL TEETH FIXED, FROM ONE TO A COMPLETE SET, GUARANTEED TO ANSWER MASTICATION AND ARTICULATION; TEETH STOPPED, SCALED AND EXTRACTED.

INSTANTANEOUS relief for the tooth ache, and Soothing Syrup for infants teething; one or two drops applied with the finger to the gums will obviate the use of the lancet; sold in bottles, at 2s. 6d.

N.B.—Mr. Emanuel's specimens of artificial teeth will continue on view daily, showing his painless system of fixing them.

All consultations free.

Charges strictly moderate.

Mr. E.'s DIPLOMA, which he received from the Medical Board of Holland, in the year 1836, authorising him to practise as Surgeon Dentist, can be seen daily.

☞ Observe, 345, Castlereagh-street North, eight doors from Hunter-street. 1599

SURGEON-DENTIST.

MR. BELISARIO, Spring-street, can be consulted daily on all diseases of the Teeth, Gums, &c.

Every description of Artificial Teeth prepared on the most approved principle. Terms moderate. 6982

MRS. SMYTH,

(FORMERLY MISS FERNANDEZ,)

PUPIL OF CRAMER AND MOSCHELES,

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Sydney and its vicinity, that she has resumed her profession as Pianiste, and is now prepared to give lessons upon very reduced terms. Address to MRS. SIMPSON, 362, Pitt-street North.

May 21. 8197

PIANOFORTE.

FOR SALE, an elegant Microchordon pianoforte by Eavestaff, with crossbanded French front, elegant carved trusses, double carvings to top door, fret work, &c., veneered and polished back. The instrument is perfectly new, and was lately brought from London by a lady for her own use. Price 100 guineas. To be seen at W. A. COLMAN'S, bookseller, 485, George street. 8445

PIANOFORTES.

ON SALE by the Undersigned—Four Cottage Pianofortes, 6½ octaves, with all recent improvements, received ex *Mount Stuart Elphinstone*, from the manufacturer, T. Tomkison, London.

Also,—
One Semi-Grand Pianoforte, same maker.

JOSEPH S. WILLIS,
9, Church-hill.
May 20. 8093

THE OFFICES OF MR. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,

Accountant, are at Mr. Barrett's, No. 2, Bridge-street. Attendance from ten till four.

Sydney, February 26. 3266

THE Counting-house of the undersigned is now in the stores known as Manning's, Queen-street.

M. E. MURNIN,
8540 Queen-street.

FELLMONGERING, WOOLWASHING, AND SCOURING.

THOMAS BARKER, Jun., is prepared to fellmonger sheepskins, wash and scour greasy wool, sort and pack it for shipment.

From commanding a great fall and abundant supply of pure water, T. B. jun. is enabled to cleanse or scour the wool in the most thorough manner, either for the London market, or snow white, ready for manufacturing purposes.

Samples may be seen and list of prices obtained by applying to

THOMAS BARKER, JUN.,
Waterloo Mills, Redfern;
or to
J. WALKER AND CO.,
Cloth Factory, Sussex-street.
Redfern, May 17. 7947

TALLOW BROKER.

THE undersigned begs to offer his services to the merchants and settlers of New South Wales as a tallow broker; and after an experience of fifteen years as a partner in the long-established and well-known firm of James Atkinson and Co., Russian merchants of London, of upwards of a century standing, (and whose extensive dealings and connexions with Russia, South America, and Odessa, are known to all conversant with the trade), he flatters himself that his pretensions are of no ordinary character.

The terms for effecting sales or purchase of tallow, will be only ½ per cent., the usual commission charged in London. No charge will be made for store rent, and supplies purchased for return teams, if required, or any other agency done on the same terms.

F. ATKINSON,
No. 3, Jamison-street.

N.B.—F. A. is also a cash purchaser of tallow at the market prices. 3579

THE LADIES

OF SYDNEY AND ITS VICINITY ARE RESPECTFULLY INFORMED THAT, IN ADDITION TO THE

CHINA GOODS

previously advertised at PITE AND PRESTON'S, some truly rich and elegant specimens have just been received, consisting of *Satins, Velvets, Ducapes, Embroidered Shawls and Aprons, magnificent Work Tables, Cabinets, and Writing Desks*, with a variety of other goods forming together the following splendid assortment, which, in order to secure a quick sale, will be offered at

UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES.

Ladies and gentlemen who may require
PRESENTS FOR ENGLAND,
should not lose the present opportunity of purchasing at prices (in many instances) much less than the real cost to the importer

SILKS, SHAWLS, &c.

Embroidered white crape shawls, of all qualities
Ditto coloured ditto ditto
Rich black satins, 28 to 36 inches wide
Ditto ditto and coloured ducapes and camlets
Ditto checked camlets and washing silks
Ditto black and coloured silk velvets
Ditto white Canton crape dresses
Ditto embroidered black and coloured satin aprons
Ditto ditto crape handkerchiefs
Ditto brocaded satin and silk ditto
Crimson, white, and black pongee ditto
Ditto ditto very superior
Fine grass cloth handkerchiefs
Gentlemen's rich black satin and armazine cravats, &c., &c.

IVORY AND LACQUERED WARE, &c.

Three magnificent work tables, with drawers, ivory fittings, &c., &c.
A few very superior writing desks, with secret drawers, and other recent improvements
Ditto ditto portable ditto
Superior work boxes, with plain and carved ivory fittings
Carved ivory chessmen, all sizes
Plain and carved ivory backgammon men
Backgammon boards and men, complete
Ivory and tortoiseshell paper knives
Carved ivory puzzles, with book and key
Ditto button and ring puzzles
Plain joint ebony ditto
Carved ivory knitting cases
Ditto pearl card counters
Ditto ditto silk winders
Silk fans, embroidered
Ditto ditto enamelled faces
Feather fans
Ivory and sandalwood fans
Tea caddies
Cigar boxes
Tea trays
Joss-stick ditto
Bread baskets
Decanter stands, &c.
Superior white and coloured matting

8523 Emporium, 263, Pitt-street.

SUPERB WOOLLEN TARTANS,

56 Inches Wide.

THE ladies of Sydney and its vicinity are respectfully solicited to inspect a very choice selection of the above goods

Ex *Prince of Wales*,

the designs and qualities of which are far superior to anything hitherto seen in the colony, and the prices will be found fully as low as are generally being obtained for far *inferior* qualities and narrower widths—at

PITE AND PRESTON'S
8442 Emporium, 263, Pitt-street.

PRINTED CACHMERES,

Ex *Prince of Wales*.

JUST OPENED, two CASES of the above. They are of superior qualities, and the newest design, and at such prices as cannot fail to meet the approbation of purchasers, at

PITE AND PRESTON'S
8441 Emporium, 263, Pitt-street.

CARPETS AND RUGS.

D. JONES AND CO. have just opened several bales of Brussels and Kidderminster Carpets and Rugs, which they are enabled to offer at exceedingly low prices.

George-street, opposite the Post Office.
8519

FRENCH HATS.

VERY SUPERIOR PARIS HATS, of the most fashionable shapes, just landed from the *Niagara*.

Also, London first-quality waterproof beaver hats, light and fashionable.

Ladies' Paris riding hats, of a remarkable fine description, the best ever imported at

UTHER'S,
8262 274, Pitt-street.

GOVERNMENT MANILA CIGARS, GENUINE.

3A and 4A SUPERIORS, in any quantities, for home sale or exportation, at lowest market prices, can always be had at

DIXSON'S
TOBACCO ESTABLISHMENT,
8524 494, George street.

DRY CEDAR, in log, boards, veneer scantling, and turned work, on sale, at moderate prices, at STEWART'S Cedar Yard, corner of Pitt and Bathurst streets. 7449

NEW BOOKS.

JUST LANDED EX "NIAGARA."

DICKENS'S BATTLE OF LIFE
Yule Log, illustrated by Cruikshank
A Canoe Voyage up the Minnay Sotor, by Featherstonhaugh
Brown's Whaling Cruise and History of the Whale Fishery
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Mawe's Practical Gardener
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Life of Dr. Johnson, by Russell
The Old English Gentleman, by John Mills
The Silver Swan, a Fairy Tale
Comic Almanack for 1847
Christmas Carols
The Fireside, by Percy B. St. John
The Charmed Roe, Puss in Boots, and Valentine and Orson
Punch's Almanack, Punch's Pocket Book
Navy List and Army List for January, 1847
World of Fashion for January, 1847
PUNCH, in parts
Whittaker's Popular Library, a large assortment
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Language of Flowers, silk
Christ our Law
Christ our Example
Mrs. Markham's France
The Language of Flowers, or Pilgrimage of Love, by Miller, new edition, silk
Mrs. Markham's England
Martin's British Colonies
Magazine of Domestic Economy

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Bookseller, Stationer, and Bookbinder,
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SCHOOL BOOKS,

JUST LANDED, EX "NIAGARA."

PINNOCK'S HISTORIES OF ENGLAND, Rome, and Greece
Pinnock's Catechisms of every kind
M'Culloch's Course of Reading
,, Lessons
Goldsmith's, Ewings, and Stewart's Geography
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Chambaud's French Fables
Levisac's French Grammar and Dictionary
Perrin's French Spelling, Exercises, Fables, and Conversation
Valpy's Latin Grammar, Latin Delectus
Anthon's Cæsar, Sallust, Horace, and Cicero
Latin Lessons, Greek Prosody
Stewart's Nepos, Bradley's Eutropius
Carson's Phœdrus, Ruddiman's Rudiments
Simson's Euclid, Mangnall's Questions
Valpy's Horace and Virgil
Smith's Eton Latin Grammar
Ellis's Latin Exercises
Blair's Class Book, and Blair's Preceptor
Dymock's Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary
Meadows's Italian, French, and Spanish Dictionaries
Matthiae's Greek Grammar, abridged by Blomfield
Butler's Atlas, Ancient and Modern
Arithmetics of Walkinghame, Joyce, Guy, Ingram, Gray, Davidson, &c.
Murray's Grammar, Reader, and Exercises, and Introduction
Bossut's Italian and French Phrase and Word Books
Campan's French Conversations
Lennie's Grammar and Key
Eton Greek Grammar
Wanostrocht's Telemaque, Gil Blas, and Numa Pompilius
Bottarelli's Italian Exercises, Veneroni's Italian Grammar
Bonnycastle's Arithmetic, Geometry, and Mensuration
Dymock's Cæsar, Keith on the Globes
Morrison's Book-keeping M'Henry's Spanish Grammar
Newman's Spanish Dictionary, Nugent's French Dictionary
Riddle's Latin Dictionary, Turner's Arts and Sciences
Noehden's and Tiark's German Grammar
Wright's Greek Lexicon, Greek Testaments
Zorri's Italian Grammar and Exercises
Spelling Books, by Carpenter, Mavor, Fenning, Vyse, &c.

WILLIAM FORD,
Bookseller, Stationer, and Bookbinder,
8314 554, George-street.

TO BOILING-DOWN ESTABLISHMENTS.—The undersigned has just received his first consignment of Staves, split purposely, and by *contract, for tallow casks*. The inspection of all interested is most respectfully solicited.

N.B.—Ale and porter hogsheads, oak and colonial tierces and pork barrels for sale; and about ten tons of hoop iron, assorted.

LUKE MILWARD,
Cooper,
Opposite the Old Treasury,
8537 George-street.

VINE CUTTINGS, FRUIT TREES, AND OTHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL PLANTS.

THE undersigned will have for sale during the season, a large supply of the undermentioned Cuttings and Plants, at the rates mentioned after them.

VINE CUTTINGS.

Muscat gris, ditto blanc, ditto rouge, ditto noir Gouais, Verdeilho, Torkay ? 56/2, Ditto? 295/, Reisling Scyras, Carbenet Sauvignon, Malbeck, Pineau gris, ditto blanc, Meslier blanc, Aucarôt, Dolcetto, Kliebroed, 20s. per 1000, 5s. per 100, or 1s. per dozen.

Black Hambro', Muscat of Alexandria, Sherry, Wantage, Black Morocco, Ulliade, Terret, Chasselas, Verdot, Raisin Monstrueux, Raisin des Dames, Sauvignon blanc, ditto cendré, Carignan, Grenache, Mataro, Mourastell, Bianquette, Epicier, Black grape 162/2, Pineau noir, 5s. per 100, or 1s. per dozen.

True Corinth or Currant Grape, 2s. 6d per dozen.

Rooted plants of the Corinth and Sabibee (a celebrated grape from Cabul,) 10s. per dozen.

APPLES—

Many of the sorts of recent importation, as the best known in Europe:—

Golden Nonpareil, Scarlet ditto, Ribstone Pippin, Downton ditto, Caldwell's Keeping, Russet, Hampshire Nonsuch, Winter Pearmain, Red Streaked Pippin (No. 9), Early Summer Apple (No. 10), Knight's New Golden Pippin, French Crab, Ireland's Apple, Dessert Apple (No. 15) Brandy Apple, Golden Harvey, Mobbs' Royal, Jenneting, Hawthorndean, Lord Nelson, Balgownie Pippin, Red Margaret, White Spanish Reinette, Golden Reinette, Cornish Gilliflower, Red Quarendon. Also the following Cider Apples, selected as the best grown in Devonshire:—Loseby's Bitter Sweet, Greasy, Sharland's Favourite, Red Cluster, Woodrick, Northwood, Spread-broad, Royal Jack, Sweet Rennet, Kingston Black Apple, from 15s. to 24s. per dozen, according to size and variety.

PEARS.

Maria Louisa, Chaumontell, Golden Beurré, Cape Pear, Jargonelle, Gansell's Bergamot, Crasanne, Napoleon, Beurré Rance, Pound Pear, from 12s. to 24s. per dozen, according to size and sort.

PLUMS.

Coe's Golden Drop, Blue Gage, Coe's Late Red Reine Claude, White Magnum Bonum, Red ditto, Early South American, Orleans, Yellow Gage, Green Gage, from 12s. to 18s. per dozen, according to size.

APRICOTS.

Moor Park, Camden Pale Superb, Hemskirke, Turkey—12s. to 24s per dozen.

CHERRIES.

Mayduke, Bleeding Heart, Morello, Biggarreau, Amber Heart—12s. to 24s. per dozen.

PEACHES AND NECTARINES.

Twelve to fourteen choice sorts, including some valuable new hybrids, between the French Mignonne and the early double blossoming Chinese—12s. to 18s. per dozen, or £3 10s. to £5 per 100.

FIGS.

Five choice sorts, 12s. per dozen, or 60s. per 100.

MULBERRIES.

Black Garden, 24s. per dozen.
Morus Multicaulis, 10s. per dozen; 60s. per 100.

Filberts, 15s. to 18s. per dozen
Walnuts, 24s. to 30s. per dozen
Medlars, 18s. to 24s per dozen.
Purple Guava, (in pots), 24s. to 30s. per dozen.
Olives, (several fine sorts), 20s. to 30s. per dozen.
Loquats, 8s. to 18s. per dozen.
Pomegranates, 12s. per dozen
Osage Orange (male and female,) 12s. to 24s. per dozen.

ORANGE TRIBE.

St. Michael's, Navel or Seleta, Tangierine, Mandarin, Large ditto, Chinese Dwarf Pot Orange, and four other fine sorts. Lisbon Lemon, Bergamot ditto, Shaddock, Forbidden Fruit, West Indian Lime, Seville Orange, Citron, from 30s. to 60s. per dozen, according to size and sort. Fine Maltese Blood Orange, (in pots,) 7s. 6d each.

The whole of the foregoing in pots, well established, 48s. to 90s per dozen, according to size and variety.

USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL PLANTS.

Several hundred species and varieties of Trees, Shrubs, and other plants, including fifteen varieties of Camellia; six species Magnolia; ten varieties Nerium or Laurel Rose; six species Viburnum; ten species Passion Flowers; forty varieties of Roses, &c., &c. A great part of which can be supplied growing in pots, at from 15s. to 60s. per dozen; and at much lower rate for the commoner plants out of pots.

Vine cuttings and fruit trees will be ready for delivery by the 1st June; plants in pots at any time.

Payment to be made in cash only.

Carriage to Sydney, about 1s. 6d. per cwt., or 1s. each for small parcels; vine cuttings at 1s. 6d. per 1000.

Please apply, if by letter, post-paid, to

JOHN M'MAHON,
Camden.

N.B.—Plants and cuttings securely packed for long journeys, or sea voyages, at moderate charges. A liberal discount allowed upon large orders. 8583

FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL.

Every description of fruit bearing and ornamental trees and plants on sale as usual at the Darling Nursery, Newtown Road, Sydney.

Well rooted Camellia plants of various sorts, warranted to grow.

Indigenous seeds and plants always ready for shipment.

T. W. SHEPHERD
Darling Nursery, May 5. 7286

ADVANCE AUSTRALIA.

ECONOMY AND COMFORT.

GRAVELY'S ECONOMICAL COTTAGE COOKING APPARATUS.

THE undersigned, after a variety of experiments, has succeded in bringing to perfection a small Cooking Apparatus, which is allowed by scientific men to be unsurpassed, either in British or Colonial manufacture.

In submitting the above new invention to the public of New South Wales, A. G. feels that he is offering an article at a Moderate Price, possessing advantages that have never before been combined. The apparatus has a hot plate, and two large ovens, heated by one-fourth the Fuel consumed in an ordinary range.

References to the above facts have kindly been allowed by several respectable families who are already supplied.

The colonists in general are respectfully invited to inspect this stove (suitable for either town or bush) in constant operation at the

GRIDIRON,
280, Pitt-street, opposite the Theatre.

ARTHUR GRAVELY,
Furnishing and General Ironmonger, Tinplate Worker, &c. 5841

JUST RECEIVED, and on Sale by the undersigned,—
Barrels Stockholm tar
Barrels ditto pitch
Also,
A superior assortment of
Europe and bolt rope, spunyarn, ratline, &c.

THOMAS WOOLLEY.
George and King streets. 8422

COMFORT ON A SEA VOYAGE.

THE undersigned begs to call the attention of persons proceeding on a SEA VOYAGE, to a

SWING COT,

which he is manufacturing, of superior and new construction, similar to those with which Her Majesty's Steam Ship "*Inflexible*" was fitted.

The above forms a SEAT or COUCH by day, and possesses many advantages over the standing berth.

To be seen at the

GRIDIRON,
280, Pitt-street, opposite the Victoria Theatre.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Ex *Alexandria* a fresh importation of Globe, Sliding, and Patent CABIN LAMPS, with every requisite in hardware.

ARTHUR GRAVELY,
Furnishing and General Ironmonger,
5842 Brazier, tin-plate worker, &c.

WINDSOR GENERAL STORE.

THE undersigned will supply storekeepers, innkeepers, and private families at Windsor, and the neighbouring districts, at the lowest market prices—defying competition.

Hysonskin teas, chests and half-chests—various shipments
Congou teas of the finest flavour
Gunpowder tea in catty boxes
Loaf sugar
Fine crushed sugar
Fine white preserving sugar
Yellow domestic sugar
Ration sugar
Negrohead square fig tobacco
First quality yellow soap
Pickles,—in quarts and pints,—one dozen cases
Mustard, in pounds and half-pounds
Vinegar—strong pickling and bottled
Mould and dip candles in 28 lb. boxes
Black and white pepper
Pudding raisins and currants
Colonial cheese
Cold drawn castor oil
Fine Lucca oil, in pints
Day and Martin's blacking, assorted
Coleman's thumb blue
Lescher's London starch
Red and white herrings
Cordage, assorted sizes
Three-bushel hemp and tow sacks
Tarpaulins, various sizes
Regatta and striped check shirts
Fine white shirts, linen fronts and collars
Prints, various patterns
Grey domestics and shirting calico
Colonial tweed, assorted patterns
Doeskins, assorted
Striped Guernseys
Saddlery, best description
Rum, B.P., various strengths
Brandy, in hogsheads and cases
Gin, four gallon cases, strong
Cordials—clove and mint
Syrup, in bottle
Port wine, in wood and bottle
Sherry, ditto ditto
Marsala and Cape wines, on draught
Dunbar's ale and stout
Byass's ditto ditto

Every description of goods always on hand.

R. HASSALL AND CO.,
George-street.
8556 Windsor.

TO CAPTAINS, OWNERS OF SHIPS, AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

JOHN CARR begs to return thanks for the liberal support he has received since his commencement in business on his own account, and wishes to inform them that he has just received a supply of first-rate goods in the Ship Chandlery line, and which he is selling at very moderate prices.

Stockholm tar and pitch
Coal ditto and ditto
Boiled and raw linseed oil
Patent Europe and bolt rope
Ditto Manila and coir rope
Very small coir for fishermen's nets
Brown and bleached canvas
Sheathing copper and nails
Hamber clothes and fishing lines
And every article in the above line.

JOHN CARR,
Ship Chandler,
8283 No. 12, Market-street West.

NEW AMERICAN GOODS,

Ex Robert Pulsford

ON SALE at the Kingston Warehouse, 450, George-street:

Superior painted chairs, in and out of cases, one dozen each
Superb cane-seat ditto ditto
Rocking chairs, the best ever imported, in and out of cases, one dozen each
Elegant clock, with brass works, warranted to keep good time
Nest of tubs, three in a nest
Carpet brooms, best make
Wooden pails, per pair or dozen

Liberal allowance to WHOLESALE BUYERS.

SPERM CANDLES

warranted to burn equal to any in the colony, 1s. 6d. per lb.
Coward's brown Windsor soap, 1s. 3d.
China clothes baskets, in nests of three, round or square, 35s.

CHINA MATTING.

36-inch, 1s. 2d.; 54-inch 1s. 6d.
Iron safe, £3 10s.
Double barrel guns, with case complete, 70s.
Heavy three-bushel bags, 20s.
COPYING AND LETTER PRESS MACHINES

ALSO,
Just landed,

JAMS AND JELLIES, a very choice selection.

Every description of slops, drapery goods, and settlers' stores, always on hand.

Country orders carefully executed in every department.

SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE,
Kingston Warehouse,
450, George-street,
7824 Four doors south of the Post Office.

ON SALE AT THE WAREHOUSE OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

THE Cargoes of the ship *Centaur*, from Hongkong, and the barque *Waterwitch*, from Manila, just arrived, and now in course of landing, consisting of

Teas of various descriptions
Sugar—Pampanga, Zebu, and China sugar, of different qualities
Manila coffee, in small mats
No. 4 superior cigars, in whole and half boxes
An invoice of China ware, lacquered ware, gold leaf, bamboo and rattan work, and other fancy articles
Matting in rolls, 4-4 and 5-4, very fine

Also, by previous arrivals—

Hysonskin, twankay, young hyson, imperial gunpowder, congou, souchong, and other teas, &c.

HENRY MOORE.
North Kent-street, May 1. 7109

FOR SALE.—LINSEED OIL
Window glass
Day and Martin's Blacking
Whitbread's porter, in hogsheads
Patent sheathing felt
Olive oil, in quarter casks
Boydell's colonial tobacco
Sheepshears
Woolpacks and bagging
Printing types
Double barrelled guns
Hats
Blankets
Reeled cotton
Rolled jacconets
A fishing seine.

8536 R. RAMSAY, SENIOR, AND CO

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY.—*Elizabeth and Henry*, for London; H.M.S. *Racehorse*, for Auckland; *Cornubia*, steamer, for Boyd Town, Port Phillip, and Launceston.

TO-MORROW.—*Thomson*, for Adelaide.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

May 28.—*Union*, 82, Thom, for Shoalhaven, with sundries; *Highland Lass*, 26, Marr, for Kiama, with sundries.

VESSELS LAID ON FOR LONDON.

SATURDAY, MAY 29.

Euphrates, ship, 720 tons, Monro; 37 tuns sperm oil, 160 tons tallow, 10 tons copper ore, 24 bundles leather, 7000 treenails, 1590 bundles rattans, and 1980 bales wool, on board.

Honduras, barque, 409 tons, Cayzer; 150 tons tallow, 10,000 horns, 2381 hides, 15 tons hoofs and bones, 1100 spokes, 4000 treenails, and 820 bales wool, on board.

Fifeshire, ship, 472 tons, Punchard; 63 tuns oil, 10 tons bones, 12,000 spokes, 630 bales wool, 200 tons tallow, 4015 horns, 2200 hides, 6000 treenails, and 40 tons rice, on board.

Garland Grove, barque, 483 tons, Robson; 300 tuns oil, 1600 hides, 90 tons tallow, 4000 treenails, 250 bales wool, and 4900 spokes, on board.

Princess Royal, barque, 543 tons, Van Zuillecom; 293 tons copper ore, on board.

Union, barque, 327 tons, Todd; 350 tons tallow, 16 tons bones, 400 hides, and 3500 spokes, on board.

Ann Bates, barque, 377 tons, Slaughter; not commenced loading.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will be closed at the Post Office, as follow:—

FOR MELBOURNE.—By the *Peri*, this evening, at 6.

FOR ADELAIDE.—By the *Thomson*, this evening, at 6.

FOR LONDON.—By the *Euphrates* on Monday evening, at 6; and the *Honduras*, P.O.P., on Thursday evening, at 6.

FOR PORT NICHOLSON.—By the *Waterwitch*, on Wednesday evening, at 6.

PORT PHILLIP.

ARRIVALS.—May 18. *Elizabeth and Jane*, schooner, from Sydney. 19. *Scotia*, schooner, from Hobart Town. 20. *Susan*, brig, from Launceston.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.—*Pythagoras*, for Liverpool; *Lucy*, from Portland; *Teaser*, from Auckland; *Thomas Arbuthnot*, for Sydney; *Wave*, from Portland; *Diana*, from Sydney; *Mary*, from Circular Head; *Thomas Lord*, for Sydney; *Swan*, from Launceston; *Elizabeth Jane*, from Sydney.

VESSELS FOR LONDON.—The *Elizabeth and Henry* is ready for sea and will sail early this morning. The *Euphrates* and *Honduras* will be full ships this evening; the former will sail on Wednesday and the latter on Saturday next. Owing to the inclemency of the weather very little progress has been made in loading during the past week.

The schooner *Thomas Lord* was to sail from Port Phillip for Sydney on Sunday last.

The *Bussorah Merchant* has hauled alongside Campbell's Wharf, to discharge her cargo.

The steamer *Tamar* arrived from the Hunter about twelve o'clock last night. The schooners *Munford* and *John and Charlotte*, the former for Auckland, and the latter for Launceston, have had the whole of their cargoes in since Tuesday last, but were unable to proceed to sea owing to the boisterous state of the weather. There were twenty-two small craft, all bound for Sydney, lying at Newcastle windbound, when the *Tamar* left yesterday morning.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

May.		SUN rises	SUN sets	HIGH WATER morn	HIGH WATER even
29	SATURDAY	7 1	4 59	8 3	8 21
30	SUNDAY	7 2	4 58	8 38	8 56

Moon: full, 50 min. past 12, P.M., May 30.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, MAY 29,

WILL be presented, the admired Drama of THE RED LANCE; OR, THE MERRIE MEN OF HOXTON: Val Wolfstanfang, the Red Lance, Mr. Nesbitt; Sir Hal Cherrington, Mr. J. Howson; Ethel, Mr. Spencer; Robin Throstlethroat, Mr. F. Howson; Ralph Titterton, Mr. Griffiths; Adela, Mrs. Guerin; Emmeline, Madame Carandini; Angela, Mrs. Ximenes; Mabel, Madame Torning. A Pas de Deux, by Madame Torning and Signor Carandini. A Comic Dance, by Mr. Torning. To conclude with (for the second time) the Romantic Drama of THE VAMPYRE; OR, THE BRIDE OF THE ISLES: Ruthven, Mr. Nesbitt; Robert, Mr. J. Howson; Mad Swill, Mr. F. Howson; Ronald, Mr. Spencer; Lady Margaret, Mrs. Guerin; Effie, Madame Torning; Bridget, Mrs. Gibbs.

THE Sydney Morning Herald.

SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1847.

"Sworn to no master, of no sect am I."

THE MARINE POLICY CASE.

THE suit against the General Assurance Company for recovery of the sum insured on the schooner *Coolangatta*, reported in our paper of the 28th instant, having excited no small interest amongst the mercantile public, and the result no small surprise amongst that portion of it who did not hear the proceedings in Court, we wish to direct attention to the point really in dispute, and we think we shall have no difficulty in showing that the direction of the Judge and the verdict of the Jury were right.

The point really in dispute, and on which the case turned, was the meaning of the written words in the policy descriptive of the series of voyages intended, taken in connexion with the printed words farther down in the body of the policy giving a certain further latitude of occupation of the vessel. The former were to the effect that the vessel was insured for three calendar months to trade "*between* Sydney, Newcastle, and Moreton Bay." To us there appears little doubt that the contracting parties intended these words as equivalent to "from and to Sydney, Newcastle, and Moreton Bay, either or all, and in any rotation," and very probably the owner, had he all along retained dominion of the vessel, would have considered himself barred from touching or trading at any other port than these three, unless in case of necessity. But when he let out the vessel to another, that other was certainly not bound by the private intention (supposing it to be as above stated), but by a fair interpretation of the language of the policy. The following words occur further down in the policy: "with liberty to touch and trade in this voyage at all intermediate ports and places whatsoever"—and then follows a blank in which it is usual to insert exceptions, limitations, and qualifications,—but none were in the case in question inserted. Had these words "necessary or customary only," or "bar harbours and open roadsteads excepted," been here inserted, the *Coolangatta* could not have called at the Tweed, as she did, without committing a deviation, and vitiating her policy. But those large words being carelessly allowed to stand, as printed, they must be interpreted in conjunction with the words descriptive of the voyage; and the whole will then run thus: "with liberty to the said ship to touch, stay, and trade, at all ports and places whatsoever, *intermediate between* Sydney, Newcastle, and Moreton Bay,"—which we believe was not the intention of the assurers or assured, but which was the natural and just rendering which the charterer was entitled to put upon them.

In conclusion, we may remark that the policy was drawn out with unpardonable carelessness. It is usual and proper to allow a great latitude in the case of a policy on a parcel of goods in a general ship, because the shipper is not supposed to know, and at any rate to have the power of controlling, the future movements of the vessel. But when the contract is between the owner and the assurers, and on a time policy, there is greater precision always exacted, and the utmost caution is exercised in describing the intended voyage or series of voyages.

THE COAL QUESTION.

THE Council was occupied for several hours yesterday in discussing the motions on this subject, notice of which had been given by MR. GRANT. It was carried, by a majority of ten to five, that the whole question should be referred to a Select Committee.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, MAY 27

THE SPEAKER took the chair at half past three o'clock.

Mr. LOWE gave notice that he would move on Friday for leave to bring in a Bill for compensating the families of persons killed by accident.

MINIMUM PRICE OF LAND.

Mr. LOWE presented a petition signed by upwards of 200 of the most respectable inhabitants of Sydney, praying that the Council would take every means in their power to carry into effect the resolution adopted by the Council during the last session, relative to the lowering of the minimum price of Crown lands.

The petition was read and received.

LAND ORDERS.

Mr. LOWE rose to move the notice which stood on the paper in his name, That an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House, copies of any Order or Orders proposed to be made by Her Majesty in Council, in pursuance of the 6th sec of the Statute 9 and 10 Victoria, cap. 104, and of any Despatches to His Excellency the Governor from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, relating to such Order or Orders. As he did not expect any opposition to this motion, presuming there could be no objection to their production, as they must doubtless have been sent to elicit the opinion of the colonists upon them, though he feared much, that that opinion would not serve to avert their being carried out, he might be content to sit down and leave the motion with the House. But as the question was a new one, as it involved a fundamental alteration in the system of the disposal of Crown lands, as the colonists were yet for the most part utterly unacquainted with the results which this alteration involved, and as even the Press, in a most remarkable manner, had chosen to avoid all discussion of this most important subject; he felt it to be his duty, even at the risk of being somewhat tedious, to again go into the whole subject. He considered the apathy into which the colony was lulled on this great and momentous question—that the consequences of the proposed measure would be so tremendous, and so fearful, that he had determined to again bring it before the Council, in the hope—a trembling hope, it was true, that they might even yet be aroused to a sense of their danger, that they, as well as the colonists out of doors, might at length be led to look, not to the skies, not straightforward, but to the earth, and seeing the precipice yawning beneath their feet, spring back ere yet they were plunged irrevocably into its tremendous abyss. It might seem strange to those not in the House that he should have to make these excuses for going into the subject; for nothing they could see in the journals of the day could inform them of the warmth and length, in which, over and over again, he had urged these considerations; but so it was, and in again recurring to it, his sense, his deep and anxious sense of its overpowering importance, must be his excuse. Once again then, whilst yet the subject was debateable—before the fiat had gone out which would render all deliberation and discussion vain—while yet the volume was open before them, too soon he feared to be sealed irrevocably, he would beseech, he would implore the House to go with him into the question, in all its breadth and scope. It would not be required of him to go into the whole history of the land fund. He took it for granted that all alike were familiar with the fluctuating systems which that history involved. They knew well how the lands of the Crown had first been granted away as free gifts—how they had been sold at 5s per acre—how they had been raised to 12s. an acre, and lastly, to 20s. an acre. He thought it would hardly be disputed, that whatever the opinion might be as to the policy of having thus raised the price of land, that at all events the grounds on which that policy can be sustained were certainly not the same as those which at first led to its adoption. The principles on which the alteration in the price of land was first proposed and carried out have long been abandoned, and it is not now attempted to justify the policy of a high price on these grounds. The policy was adopted on one principle and maintained by another, and if the policy really happen to be good, it is good by accident, not by design. The grounds on which this policy was originally conceived, were the so-called Wakefieldian principles, or theory—but it could not be contended that those grounds were at all the grounds on which Sir George Gipps defended the high price in his despatch, and still less could he allege that they were the grounds on which his opponents in that Council sought to maintain a high price now. It was from the visionary and delusive idea that land would attain some great value from abstract and accidental causes—not from the value of the land itself, as estimated by its capability of production, a value not dependent on the rent that could be derived from it, but a future value attaching to it, from some vague and delusive notion, that its cost, expended in immigration, would bestow upon it. It was not for him to go into the merits of the theory. It was not for him to judge, whether the late Governor, under whose administration, and at whose recommendation, this alteration in the price took place, could have been deluded by the sophisms and delusions which beset the whole system. He left it for the future historian to discuss this, but of one thing there could be no doubt: if Sir George was so deceived, the time was not far when the bandage was taken off his eyes and he became undeceived. He very soon saw that the idea of giving a value to land by the labour which the price of that land had brought was a delusion. But roused from this delusion, awake to error, cleared from his deception, did he come forward and avow his mistake; did he honestly confess that he had adopted a system founded on delusive principles, and which had proved itself to be utterly inadequate to consummate the objects it had in view? Did he, having made such confession, retrace his steps, and offer to the colonists that best repentance, which lies in the endeavour to amend errors committed? No! He confessed not his error save to himself. He saw the system had failed in its object, but instead of retracing his steps he maintained the system, and sought and devised every means which human ingenuity could suggest to keep up the price of land, and yet to increase the land revenue. Foiled in the attempt to effect this by the sale of land, at an unnatural and extortionate price, he cast about for other means to raise revenue, and as he should presently show, having failed in his scheme of selling land at a value to be given to it, when the cost of that land was spent in labour, he tried his notable scheme of oppression of the squatters. Sir George Gipps, in his whole policy with regard to the land question, seemed fond of self-acting systems. His first was that of making the colonists buy land to obtain labour. This was his first hallucination. The next was perhaps more ingenious, more practical, but it was certainly less innocent. Finding that he could not force the settlers to buy land—that the £1 an acre had forced all the purchasers of land back, that they had become squatters instead of owners of land, he next enacted his second self-acting system, which was to introduce a system of regulations for the squatters, so tyrannical and oppressive as to be intolerable. Having by the £1 an acre price driven them to squat, he next made squatting so uncomfortable that the squatter was driven in again—£1 an acre drove him outside. Tyranny drove him in again. The poor squatter was placed in the position of the piston of a steam-engine, with a propelling power at each end, one to drive it up, the other to drive it down. Or of a shuttlecock between two battledores, one of which knocked it one way, whilst the other sent it flying back again. Or if the house would allow him another simile, as he was in the humour for them, of a piece of iron on the anvil, which every time it was struck by the hammer, was at the same time struck equally hard by the anvil, and the poor squatter, between Sir George's anvil of £1 an acre and his hammer of squatting regulations, had hardly escaped being hammered flat (laughter and cheers). But whatever the intentions of Sir George Gipps were, a reference to figures, and he owned how much better a man at figures Sir George was than himself, must have shown the system he thus endeavoured to carry out, must tend to the annihilation of the land fund. The returns of the sale of land under these systems must have convinced Sir George Gipps of this fact, although they had not convinced Lord Grey—who perhaps had never seen them. In the tables laid on the table of the House by the Colonial Secretary in the year 1846, in reference to the sale of Crown lands for the last ten years, he found that while the upset price was 5s. an acre, that from 1836 to 1840, there was but one decadence. In 1836, the amount of sales was £126,458; in 1837, £120,427; in 1838, £116,324; in 1839, £152,962; in 1840, £316,626; in 1841, £90,387; in 1842, £14,574; in 1843, when the £1 an acre system commenced, £11,297; in 1844, £7402; and in 1845, £18,451, being a little revival. From these tables, he contended, that it was impossible but that a man so acute at figuring as Sir George Gipps must have found that the Wakefieldian system would not do; and he then tried the hammer and anvil system, and found that would not do too. He was, as the House well knew, not over partial to figures, and he seldom troubled the House with them, but since he had read the speech of Lord Grey on the subject, in which it was stated that the land sales had not been so much decreased by the introduction of this system, he had taken the trouble to make a few calculations, to which he would ask the attention of the House. He had looked to the auction sales during the same period, and he thought the House might arrive at much information by taking them together. It had always been the main argument of the late Governor, in accounting for the decrease in the land fund, to attribute to the frightful insolvencies that had taken place, and that were taking place, a large share of the falling off. Now, if the frightful insolvencies prevented the sale of Crown lands, it would also prevent the sales of the property of individuals. He would admit that a large amount of compulsory sales—sales by the Sheriff—were to be taken into consideration; but making a large allowance for these, he found the following results:—The auction sales from 1836 to 1840 continued progressively to rise. On the average of the whole ten years the comparative proportion of the sales of land to the sales by auction was as one-tenth. But if the average of the first five years from 1836 to 1840 were taken, it was one-third or one-fourth. Turning to the other side, he found it would be in 1841 as one-tenth, in 1842 as one forty-ninth, in 1843 as one forty-first, in 1844 as one forty-fourth, in 1845 as one twenty-second; and that while these frightful insolvencies were prevailing, the sales by auction had not diminished in anything like the proportion of the land sales. It was plain then that some other element must have existed to cause this decrease, and that element was the system governing the price put upon the land by the Government. Finding then that the land fund could not be increased by sale, the other system was tried, to make the occupiers of the Crown lands form such fund by a tax upon their occupancy. For this purpose the squatting regulations were formed and promulgated, and it was to determine the questions arising out of them that the Committee on the Land Grievances was appointed in 1844; and it was this that enlisted in the cause of the squatters the general voice of the colony, because it was proposed to visit them with a system of oppression, which would reduce them to a condition of slavery—which must, in its results, have made them corrupt, venal, and enslaved; and which, in its further developement, would have taught others to be as corrupt and venal as themselves. He knew there were those around him, even in that house, who looked upon him as the enemy of the squatters. He knew, that standing there that day to expose, and, if it might be, to avert the wicked system, which was to pour ruin upon them, that he was drawing obloquy upon himself. But he remembered, when the tide of this oppression was prepared to be rolled upon the squatters, to destroy and crush them, that he, and those who now acted with him, had fought with them side by side, and fought their battle manfully and well. Whatever points of difference in opinion prevailed, they did not wait to differ upon them, when they saw a gross, a monstrous, and unconstitutional oppression visited on a class of the community, the squatters looked not on him as their enemy; and certain was he, that if they would open their eyes and look to their own true interests beyond the little vista of selfishness to which they now confined their gaze, they would not call him their enemy now. But let obloquy come. He dared it—he defied it. In this cause—the cause of the colony—no selfish feeling should deter him from what he felt to be his great and responsible duty; and it was with proud feelings, instead of shame, that he was able to assert that night, that he stood there the representative of a larger and a richer body of squatters, than that which would be opposed to him that night in the house; whilst he affirmed, without fear of contradiction, that he also represented the opinions of almost every colonist in New South Wales who was not a squatter. (Hear, hear, and oh, oh.) The firm and energetic resistance thus made to the proposed oppression of the squatters defeated that object; and in this position the land question stood when during the last session he (Mr. Lowe) brought forward his resolutions relative to the minimum price of land, with a view to make known the opinion of the House on the subject. These motions the House had been induced to adopt, and all that they could then do was to wait and see the next step taken. The motions declared that the minimum price of land was too high, and that unless the price of land was reduced no satisfactory regulation of the squatting system could take place. He admitted the necessity of the occupation of the waste lands of the Crown. He was not opposed to the squatters—he would make the burdens upon them as light as possible—He would give them every encouragement to go forth into the wilderness, to gather the wealth of the colony, and bring it back in wool; but to give them a permanency of occupation of those lands—those lands to which they had no superior right than any other colonist, which were the inalienable possession of generations and generations yet unknown, he could not consent to. Its effect would be to lock up all the land of the colony—to reduce the rest of the population to a state of vassalage and serfdom—to throw abroad in the land the torch of discord, jealousy, and dissention. It would be to leave to succeeding generations an agrarian law as a legacy—to be a bone of contention through future ages, such as history told them it had ever been. It would be to create in the social and political structure of the colony an element of perpetual strife, violence, and anarchy, till wearied out with ceaseless struggles, it ended in the abrupt and total subversion of the order of things. The prophecy which he had ventured to make when urging the resolutions he had alluded to in the House, had been fearfully fulfilled. He had then predicted that a system of conciliation to the squatters would be adopted. And what was the case? The home Government had given up the squeezing policy of exaction, and had taken to concession; but the policy of oppression advised by Sir George Gipps, wicked and cruel as it was, was not so much to be feared as this policy of concession. The measure now proposed by the present Minister was far more dangerous, though not so harsh and insulting, as the policy proposed by Lord Stanley. It was a measure more dangerous and destructive in its consequences, and of which the evil results must last longer, than any of those grievous oppressions involved in the regulations of Sir George Gipps. There was too another element in their position which they had to dread. Against the measures of Sir George, which would have brought ruin and adversity on the squatters, they made a united stand; the circumstances forced them to unite—kept them together; but in the present circumstances, the bait of present selfish emolument was held out, and many would, in the greedy contemplation of that, lose sight of the fearful results which in the end so iniquitous a proposal involved. He had before stated that the original ground on which the £1 an acre system was adopted had been utterly abandoned. That those who maintain the policy of a high minimum price now, never look for those consequences and results from it which were anticipated when it was first put in force. But instead of retracing their steps, finding that under this high price they could never sell, they have devised a means of alienating it at a cheaper rate than had ever yet been adopted in the colony. The scheme they had devised involved, he contended, nothing less than the total, absolute, and immediate confiscation of the whole of the lands of the colony that were not at present settled; and he would prove this from the Act itself, and show also the insulting indifference in a question so deeply important, how their interests were slipped about from one hand to another. Previous, however, to going into the argument, he would take brief notice of a remark that had fallen from the Colonial Secretary in reply to his (Mr. Lowe's) denunciation of the proposed measure, "that the Council had itself brought about the great evil." They were charged with having themselves brought about this great wickedness; that it was they to whom the people of the colony had intrusted their interests, their rights, their liberties; it was they who had plotted and conspired to take from them the heritage, the inalienable heritage given to them in the waste lands of the colony, and to reduce them to a state of the most degrading serfdom. That it was they who had advised that these lands should be wrested from them to be given for ever to a class who had no greater right than themselves. If they had done this thing—if they had been guilty of this great crime, let them turn at once and fly from the face of the people they had so grossly, so infamously betrayed. If they had done this thing, posterity would have no words too bitter to sting them with shame and confusion, and to brand their names with infamy and contempt. But the Council had not done this—it was innocent of this great crime, and he could prove it. (Hear, hear.) The Council appointed a Committee to enquire into the grievances which the existing system of management of the Crown lands of the colony involved. And what did that Committee report? Did it recommend that the minimum price of £1 an acre should be continued. Did it recommend the passing of a declaratory act, giving the right to the Government to exact a rent, and enforce the payment of it. Did they ask the Home Government for no power over these lands, but wished to give it to the Home Government, for them to delegate it to the Privy Council, and for the Privy Council to delegate it to the Governor of the colony, making the very existence of the country to depend on the breath of one man. If they had been guilty of these acts, then let the name of the Council be blotted out for ever. But they were not! The Council recommended that the price of land should be lowered, and that the subordinate regulations of the Crown lands should be left to the Council: and whilst he indignantly spurned this charge, he felt that bringing it against the Council was only adding contumely to misfortune. No, it was not the Council to which the measure was to be attributed, it was to the blind ignorance which prevailed at home in the minds of the Ministry as to their wants. It was because they would not descend to consider their wants, but would palm upon them any piece of cruel legislation, however unjust, however iniquitous. He knew there were those in the House interested in the passing of these proposed regulations, who received them thankfully and who had wished to possess the seeming concessions made in them. He knew too the power of that party, and the energy with which it had used its influences both here and at home. He knew too that he stood the mark of obloquy, because in spite of those influences, he had dared to hope against hope, and trust against despair, that this ruin might even at the eleventh hour be turned aside. He knew that in the course he was at present pursuing, he should meet with taunts and sneers and reproaches even in that House. But what did it all amount to that could be said against him? That he had been inconsistent. Now he admitted that he had always advocated the squatters' interests; but at the same time he had always opposed the £1 an acre system. He had never on any occasion advocated fixity of tenure. He challenged the House to put a finger on any speech or vote of his in which he declared any opinion in favour of fixity of tenure. So far therefore as his consistency, in its parliamentary sense, was concerned, it could not be impugned; but he would rest content with no such paltry evasion. It would be an excuse, true perhaps in the letter, but not in spirit (cheers). He at once and broadly admitted, that at one time he had thought the claim of the squatters to fixity of tenure was a fair and just claim. The proposition was dexterously put. Without it the squatter seemed subjected to ruin, and expulsion from a variety of causes, at a moment's notice. The subject was then young; it had not been searched and scrutinised through all its ramifications, as it had subsequently been; and he confessed that what to him then seemed fair and reasonable, now bore a very different aspect. He admitted then his inconsistency; but if he had been inconsistent, he had yet been honest. He had nothing to gain by his advocacy of fixity of tenure then—he had nothing to gain by his opposition to it now; his principle of action was the same, the good of the country; and though he had changed his opinion, he believed that he should yet stand well with the country, as those who stood by the £1 an acre system found the grounds on which it was based fall from beneath it, and had not the manliness to own their error. Suppose he had stood by this bubble consistency. Suppose he had been convinced of his former error. Suppose that the convictions that he now expressed were his real convictions—that deeply in his heart he was assured that this measure, which was to give the fixity of tenure that he once advocated—would bring ruin,—ruin terrible and universal on the land. That it would involve the population in the lowest moral and social degredation, and inflict an injustice on unborn—generations unheard of in the history of nations. Supposing him to feel all this, was he to turn round in those convictions and exclaim, perish the colony,—perish my own after-reputation and name; but oh let me preserve my consistency, (loud cheers). Of course it was no credit to any man to be inconsistent; but a consistency in error was more disastrous in its effects, more permanently disgraceful to his name and fame. He would now return to the subject more immediately before him. An Act of Parliament had been passed for the regulation of the Waste Lands of the Australian Colonies, and to put that Act in force these orders were proposed to be issued. The first clause of the Act was as follows:

> Whereas it is expedient to make further regulations respecting the occupation of the waste lands belonging to the Crown in the Colonies of New South Wales, South Australia, and Western Australia, and for that purpose to repeal so much of an Act passed in the session of Parliament holden in the fifth and sixth year of her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act for regulating the sale of Waste Lands belonging to the Crown in the Australian Colonies," as would prevent such regulations from taking effect: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful for her Majesty to demise for any term of years not exceeding fourteen, to any person or persons, any waste lands of the Crown in the colonies of New South Wales, South Australia, and Western Australia, or to grant to any person or persons a license for the occupation of any term of years not exceeding fourteen, of any waste lands, and to reserve upon such demise or license any such rent or pecuniary or other service, and to insert therein such conditions and clauses of forfeiture, as shall in manner hereinafter mentioned be prescribed and authorised, anything in the said recited Act to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding; Provided always, that every such demise or license shall be made or granted subject to the rules and regulations hereinafter provided for.

There were many other provisions in the Act, but they were chiefly incidental to those of the first clause. Now the first effect of this clause would be to deprive the settlers within the boundaries of their back runs altogether. This was an important feature to be attended to, as it showed that the tenure thus to be granted was infinitely more advantageous than the tenure which purchase had given. The owners of land had purchased it with the full understanding that they were to have the benefit of their back runs until such runs were purchased also. But now it was proposed to introduce a system, by which these runs were to be taken from the settler, who had been forced to purchase land in order to obtain them, and they were to be given on lease to any persons who chose to go outside the boundaries and locate themselves on them. As the times grew harder, the Government wished to draw the reins tighter on the old settlers, whilst it relaxed them on those who had only just arrived. Even those who had had their land granted to them had a right to complain of this injustice, as the value of the grant lay in the run attached to the land which was actually given to them. This was the way in which justice was to be dealt out to the colonists of New South Wales. But the manner in which their interests were to be considered, was sufficient to show them they could not expect much consideration. The 6th clause of the Act provided that it should be lawful for her Majesty and Privy Council to make rules and regulations to carry the Act into effect. Now, of all bodies that could be selected for such a purpose the Privy Council would seem to be about the most incompetent; men who, in all probability, had never so much as seen the sea except on some hour or two's trip from Dover to Calais—who could have no possible conception of the nature of this country and the wants of its inhabitants, and yet the whole power of the Act was to be turned over to them. Then, to show the slovenliness with which the Act was drawn up, the 10th clause enacted—

> That it shall and may be lawful for Her Majesty, by any such Order in Council as aforesaid, to delegate to the Governor of any of the colonies aforesaid (on such conditions as Her Majesty shall see fit to impose), all or any of the powers hereby vested in Her Majesty, save only so far as respects the powers so to be exercised by Her Majesty as aforesaid by and with the advice of Her Privy Council.

From this it appears that the powers delegated to Her Majesty and Privy Council could not be delegated to the Governor, and certainly it was agreeable, after this, to see that such powers were delegated to the Governor. Certainly the Queen and Privy Council would be an apt body to draw out such regulations as are required by the Orders, and doubtless such a document, proceeding from their hands, would have been a geometrical curiosity. But what matter the legality or illegality of a proceeding for a place like New South Wales. This, then, was the first of the Orders—

> The lands in the colony of New South Wales shall, for the purposes of the present order, be dealt with in three classes accordingly as they may be situated in districts to be denominated respectively as the unsettled, intermediate, and settled districts, and the Governor is hereby authorised and required to establish in the colony, or in different parts of the colony, so many districts of each kind as he may judge necessary for the purposes of duly distinguishing lands which ought to come respectively under one or other of the classes aforesaid; and he is further authorised and required to determine according to the best of his judgment, and to declare by proclamation the boundaries of such districts, designating them respectively as being for the purposes of the present order unsettled, intermediate, or settled districts, as the case may be.

It might be said that the words settled or unsettled left the Governor a large discretion; that he might declare the whole of the lands to be settled. But, he contended, it was not theirs to argue what the Governor might do, but what he was likely to do as the confidential servant and agent of the Crown, or of the Minister who had framed these orders. It was not likely that, feeling himself bound by the letter of the instructions, that he would evade the spirit of them; it was not to be expected in his position that he could do so, nor did he think it likely that he would take some part of the unsettled lands to add to what were now known as settled lands. The right view to take, as it seemed to him, was that the Governor would declare those lands to be settled that were settled, and those unsettled that were unsettled, and that he could not take little bits here and there from one division of the lands to add to another. Now the whole existence of the colony would depend on what the Governor did in this matter. The will of one man, perfectly irresponsible, must determine this question; and he was afraid he must go further and add even that one man had no choice left him. The moment the lease was made which was to give the squatter his tenure of these lands, the land would be gone never to be got back. The squatters would get these lands for ever; the leases granted to them would give them a complete and perfect possession of them, as if they held them in fee-simple; and who were the squatters that they were to have their leases given to them? They talked of their rights, of their vested interests in the land, but what shadow of right could they show. When they talked of their rights to Sir George Gipps, well he remembered the shower of adjectives and adverbs, in which he flatly denied their possessing any right at all, and claiming all right for the Crown. But he again would put the question, which he had before put over and over again in that House, and had never received an answer to it—what right had the squatters to receive leases from the Government of those lands over any other class of colonists? Was it the right of conquest? Was it the right of discovery? Was it the right of the strong hand? It was none of these; but it was said to him by a gentleman to whom he had been talking the other day, that it was the right of possession. Now he could understand how right might give a possession, but he was somewhat puzzled to find out how possession could give a right. He had asked this question, and asked it in vain, for he could never get an answer to it. It was said indeed by some of the squatters that these leases were given to compensate them for the benefits they had conferred upon the colony by opening up these waste lands. But the squatters never went to explore these regions—they never planted their flocks upon them with any intention of benefitting the colony; they did it for their own advantage. It was the same spirit of enterprise for individual gain that animated and directed all other trades and the carrying on of all mercantile speculations, excepting in the case of monopolies, the public was benefitted. It was the self-interest of the merchant and the shopkeeper, that brought to their hands all the necessities, comforts, and luxuries of life. Who ever heard of a grocer coming forward and saying—"I have made a fortune of £10,000, in selling you, gentlemen, groceries. In making that fortune I must have conferred a vast amount of public benefit, and I want you now to make me compensation for that benefit. (Laughter and cheers.) And yet this was precisely the case of the squatters.—They went out to make fortunes by wool-growing, and by so doing they doubtless conferred much good on the community; but they did it for themselves. They laid out nothing for the good of the country; the benefit of the country was an inseparable incident to their own progression. But he knew he should hear that night that the squatters had made no fortunes; but if such was the case, why all so eager to squat? But they had made fortunes by squatting; but they had also had the misfortune to spend them. Their fortunes had gone in the payment of exorbitant interest in banking companies, and speculative companies, and many other ways. The squatters had acted, and had done as all other traders had done, but they had it done in their own behoof, and it was of the ingredients of civilization, that the progression of individuals must be accompanied with general good. That the operations of all the different classes should blend into one system of reciprocal benefit, which interferes with no man's private affairs, which causes him to make no sacrifice, and no extra exertion, to make each class contribute to the supply of the wants of the other. By the Act of Parliament it was provided that the land should be the Queen's. The 10th of the orders provided "that all licensed occupants of Crown lands at the time this order shall come into effect, shall be entitled to demand leases of their runs under the present regulations." What possible reason could be assigned then why these squatters were to be entitled to demand leases. Why were they to be the chosen people set apart for this distinctive mark of royal favour and royal generosity. Why was there to thus created a sort of landed aristocracy in the colony, by the conferring a boon like this one particular class. A class which had no more claim to that boon, no greater right to it, than the humblest in the colony. He did not deny the importance of the squatters as a body; but really it seemed to be believed that they were the only class in the colony of respectability and importance. It was hardly possible to take up an English paper, in which the affairs of New South Wales were noticed, but that the squatters were spoken of exclusively, as men of birth, education, influence, and gentlemanlike conduct. Whilst the other classes of the colonists were too humble and insignificant to have their interests spoken of at all. He knew not why this distinction was made, without it might be, that these flattering articles were written by the squatters themselves, and he did not envy them if it were so. It seemed that all those who, like himself, lived within the boundaries were a mere worthless class—prisoners of the Crown he supposed they thought in England,—unworthy of being cared for, and far less of participating in the bounty measured out by the squatters. But granting all that had had been said of the squatters—granting their superior education, noble blood, and gentlemanlike conduct,—why were they to have this land—the land of the colony—the heritage of the colonists, handed over to them? and for nothing. He asked, why? and he expected an answer—as, if no answer could be given to them, it was an act, that even the flagrant government under which New South Wales had so long suffered, must and ought to be ashamed of. They ought to resist it, even though the alienation of the land would be stopped in fourteen years, but it would not. Every man wished to settle on his own land, and was it nothing to adjourn the progress of the colony for fourteen years? Was it nothing for them to be confined within the narrow limits of a narrow and already almost over populated district, for fourteen years, whilst beyond those limits, lay immeasurable tracts on which they could lay no hand? Was it nothing that the youth of the colony should grow up to manhood, and manhood go down into old age, before they could see the lands of the colony, their own heritage, given to them for their advantage. (Hear, hear). Was it nothing to see, during this period these lands given into the hands of a favoured few, to the deep wrong and injury of all the rest? Was ever there such an insult, such a grievance perpetrated on a nation? He could understand why the aristocracies of England and France had some claims to their lands: they had assisted to gain possession of these lands, and had since held them by the strong hand. But where was the man in New South Wales, who dared to stand before another man and tell him he was his better—that he claimed a preference before him in the disposal of these lands. So long as a man was honest, paid his debts, and did his duty in that state of life unto which it had pleased God to call him, who was his better, his superior in this colony? There was no element existent in the colony to raise one man above his fellows—nothing whatever from which to form an aristocracy. Neither in acts, in ancestry, or in intellect, were there to be found the materials for such an absurd distinction. He should now go on to show, that to give the squatter the lease for fourteen years, would in reality be to give him the land for ever. Even when the lease was expired, the occupier would have the right to purchase at the minimum price, plus the improvements made on the land. Possessing the right of pre-emption, he would take care to purchase small spots on the station—the water-holes and frontages, which would leave the rest perfectly valueless. Possessed of the water, the land is of use to nobody else; he must have it, and the land becomes to all intents and purposes as much his as if he were lord of the soil. This would always be the case; the station without these purchases would always be far more valuable to him than to any one else, and however valuable it might be, he would be entitled to claim it at one pound an acre. Rather by far would he give them the fee-simple of these lands at once than give them these leases; better far to give them the land as a free gift at once, the evil would at least be of shorter duration. Gifts of such value, so little expected, so little deserved, were apt to engender pride, vanity, ostentation, and expense. The value of the gift would soon be exhausted, and the land once more open for public good. In others, the knowledge that the land was actually their own would lead to its improvement, and they might begin to see some of those meliorative improvements in the squatting districts which had been so largely talked of, but which would be vainly looked for under the system of leases. He therefore thought it would be a wicked and a cruel robbery; yet as it would not so effectually retard the progress of the colony, he should prefer to give the lands away at once. But though he contended that this proposed system of leases, with the regulations by which it was surrounded, would be a robbery on the colony, yet the squatters would not gain, and one of the worst features in the orders was that it introduced a new element into the machinery by which the regulations were to be enforced. In the former system the regulations were supported by brute force. The Crown put itself forward as the owner of the land, and the party with whom the conditions under which it was held were made. But the Crown, though it had the power to act, did not always act when it might have done; but purposely refrained from doing so. But now it was changed—now it was left to private parties, to spies, informers, to selfish or revengeful neighbours, to see that the provisions were carried out. The envy, hatred malice, and all uncharitableness of the human heart was called forth, and these were the elements that the British Government had chosen to employ to obtain its own ends. The clause declaring how leases might be forfeited was as follows:—

> "Sect. II.—A lease will be liable to forfeiture in three modes. It will be forfeited, as provided in section 5, for non-payment of rent. It will be forfeited absolutely upon any conviction of a felony. And a conviction by a Justice of the district for any offence against the law may be inquired into within three months, by two or more justices, who if they think fit may declare the license forfeited, with or without compensation for the value of the improvements, according to the gravity of the offence."

It simply amounted to this, that the Crown would no longer come forward itself to invidiously eject the tenant, but invite others, the malicious, the selfish to do it for it. Therefore, though the colony would lose all by this system, the squatter would not gain all. If the squatters were ejected, the colony got back nothing, but the station would go to the informer, the spy, or the neighbour, who had probably been watching for a chance to obtain it. This was the system, this was the class, which the British Government wanted to give these lands to. For these reasons he thought it would be better to give the fee simple of the lands at once than give the fourteen years' leases. The elements of slavery and serfdom might not be so prominent in this system as in that of Sir George Gipps, but there were others not less dangerous. It was easy to discern in it all those elements of an Agrarian law, which had, and must in all countries lead to that intestine anarchy, which rent the Roman empire and the cities of Greece. But it possessed other elements also, for it assimilated the position of the squatter to that of the Ishmaelite, whose hand was against every man, and every man's hand against his. It set man against man; it woke every evil passion of their nature—selfishness, cupidity, malice, envy, and revenge. It set neighbour watching neighbour, in order that he might take from him that perchance which was dearer to him than his life's blood. The home that had sheltered him, the lands which he had improved and cultivated—till they seemed as they were his own—all this was involved to carry out this novel scheme—a scheme, both in its conception and machinery worthy of Machiavelli himself. (Hear, hear.) He now came to the terms on which these leases were to be given, and he should be able to show that this system offered far greater advantages to the holder of the lease than any system of alienating land had yet held out. The rent which it was proposed to charge on these leases was £2 10s for every thousand sheep, which amounted to three-fifths of a penny for every sheep. Allowing three acres for every sheep, which he believed was the ordinary calculation, he found that these lands of the colonists would be alienated, and for ever, at the rate of one-fifth of a penny per acre. Now he was not quite sure that the system of free grants was not a good system; but who that ever heard of even-handed justice, would not turn in scorn at the proposal to alienate these lands, at this rate, to one particular class—to the last comers out, forgetful entirely of the deserts of the old hands. If there were to be confiscation and plunder, let all share alike, and not let it rest on the chance of a man's holding a license to determine whether he shall get any of the spoil or not. Now, under the free grant system, the grantees held the land in fee on the payment of a quit-rent of 2d. an acre. Most of these grantees were old officers of the army and navy, who, having spent their early days in the service of their country, came here to find a home in which they could go down to the grave in peace. Now for the lands which they had granted to them—they paid 2d. an acre, but under the system of leases the squatters were entitled to them at one-fifth of a penny per acre; although for his part he was ignorant of any naval service they had been engaged in, except adventurous voyaging up the Hunter River; and alike ignorant of their military exploits, except as evinced in those very questionable encounters with the blacks (loud cheers). The real servants of the Crown got their land at 2d., the squatters, who had served only their own interests, got it for the fifth of a penny. Was it not a contemplation for the mind to recoil from? He would now take the case of the settler who purchased land at 5s. per acre. At five per cent. interest on his money, his rent for the land so purchased would be 3d. per acre. And those were the men who had spent their money to bring labour to the colony. These were the older and valuable colonists who had employed their capital in settling the colony, and they held their lands at 3d. per acre, whilst the new comers paid one-fifth of a penny. There yet remained one class to be mentioned, those who had bought land at £1 an acre, and there were such. They would let at the rate of 1s. per acre, while those who had not laid out a shilling in land, would have it at one fifth of a penny. There they had these free grants standing at a rack-rent. (Cheers.) They were not worth the quit-rent. (Hear, hear.) They were continuing the frightful injustice of deluding people here to buy land at £1 an acre, which would fix them with a rent of 1s., whilst the men chosen for the reception of these leases were ten times better off than the grantees, (cheers.) There was one other point relative to the intermediate division of the lands to which he would allude. He did not believe that the Governor would deviate from the spirit of the instructions that were sent to him, however he might shield himself by adhering to the letter. He was not sure whether the right of pre-emption were given to the lessees on these lands, but in other respects it appears that in every other respect the same terms were implied. The improvements on the lands were to be valued, and the land sold at £1 an acre, and though the leases were not renewable, did anybody in that Council think that under such terms, that any of their children even would see the holders of such lands ousted from them by purchasers. The squatters always said that the one pound an acre system made the occupancy of the lands until purchased a good tenure. But what was this but confiscation? What was it but the spoliation of the whole mass of colonists for the aggrandisement of the few? It was said the other day that he had not studied this subject—that he had formed his conclusions hastily. He could assure the House that this was not the case. Deeply had he studied these orders and the Act,—over and over again had he pondered them, but the more he read them the stronger his conviction became, that once let those regulations be made law, and the Governor could not help himself, he must put them in force, and without he chose to return home disgraced, he must become the helpless instrument by which total ruin would be inflicted on the whole colony. For the result, he contended, must be absolute ruin. They might endow their demand for leases and fixity of tenure with the romantic and the picturesque. They might gild the stern reality with the warm colours of social virtue and domestic happiness—they might dilate on those wild and barren lands being cheered by the smile of woman and the prattle of children—they might contemplate in their visions "the heaven directed spire" rising to spread holiness and devotion, where all now is profanity and impiety—they might dwell eloquently on all these things; but he could tell them that if this measure was to be the means of their attainment, their hopes were a mock and a delusion. He himself had rather a penchant for the smile of women, and even for the prattle of children, in its proper place. He would gladly see "the heaven directed spire" arise; and above all, he would wish to see the school-house standing in every district, pouring into the untaught minds of those dwellers in the solitudes that enlightenment which could alone make them good and great in the scale of the human race (cheers); but it was not for these great purposes that these leases were to be given—they would have no such effect. It was by an unequalled act of wrong and injustice, to snatch from the hands of the children of the land their rightful inheritance. It was to plunge them into a dependence—a slavery so vile, that the night of the savage and untaught wild was daylight to it. It was to light up the torch of discord throughout the colony—to shake the social system with convulsions, amid which nothing of good, or high, or noble, could be expected to arise. It was to set class against class, by exalting one which had no claim to exaltation, by robbing another of what he had a just and inalienable right to. If they consummated this gross scheme let those who would stay in the colony, but thereafter it would be no home for him. No—those who could grovel in such abject dependance might remain, to enjoy their glorious country, their golden skies, their climate breathing health. But he would remain no more—he would return to his native country, who, albeit, her skies were dark, her climate rude—still possessed to him the one pearl of great price—the noble fruit of the tree of constitutional liberty. (Great cheering.) He would not stay to succumb to these squatters who are to be made great at the expense of justice. He was too stiff-necked to bow down to any oligarchy, however created, or if he must bow down at all, he would bow before the nobility of England, who by ancestry, by service, and by worth, had some claim to such homage. He felt sure too that all that was noble and manly in the colony would follow his example. They would not stop to be defrauded of their birth rights, to crouch before the face of those whom that merest accident of accidents, the whim of their frivolous and despicable Home Government, had chosen to exalt above them—they would join with him, and seek some land where equal justice would be dealt out to all. He knew well—they all knew well—that it was not in human nature for men thus adventitiously elevated beyond their sphere, endowed with power they had no right to possess, not to abuse it; and they must shortly ripen into a perfect oligarchy. He should not have patience to wait to see the result. It would be too wretched to live under such a system, imposed on the land in utter ignorance. Power and knowledge were the two elements of government. The Colonial-office possessed the power but not the knowledge: the colonists possessed the knowledge but not the power. The child playing with a thunderbolt might be the fitting emblem of the Colonial-office; never surely was there so despicable a spectacle of power and weakness. Holding the destinies, the fortunes, the very existence of the mighty colonies of Great Britain, yet unable to devise one measure for their real good. He called upon the House to vote for these returns, and he pledged himself that if they were laid upon the table that he would furnish them with an opportunity of expressing, in an intelligible manner, to the Home Government, their opinion upon them. Their effect would be, he repeated, *to rob the heritage of a whole community*. He trusted they would not submit to this; and if they could not obtain a majority of the Council to denounce them, that some at least would join with him in an indignant protest against this matter of wholesale destruction. (The honorable gentleman sat down amid loud cheers.)

Mr. WENTWORTH did not intend to follow the honorable and learned member through the wide maze of eloquent declamation which he had just delivered to the House. In the first place, he quite agreed with him, the minimum price of land was absurdly high. But he did not know whether the honorable gentlemen would take his view of the case, for he would wish to have the price fixed at the true value of the lands. He could not agree with the honorable and learned member as to the value of the lands, or that the cost it was proposed they should pay for it was at all too low: for he found that in the United States, where the land was so infinitely better than their own, that the President proposed to reduce the price of land to about 6½d. an acre. He did not, therefore, see that there would be any great use in reducing the price to 5s., or to 1s. an acre. Both would be a great deal above the value of a large proportion of the land. He thought in his calculations the honorable member had altogether overlooked the locality of these lands. In the United States, where land was to be purchased at so low a price, it was intersected by navigable rivers and roads. The miserable lands of this colony were hundreds of miles off, without roads or any means of communication with the settled country. The expense of bringing the produce to market was treble the amount of the rent. It would be far more just for him to occupy such lands for nothing, for no others had the difficulty of transit which he had to contend with. The best way of considering the observations of the honorable member for Auckland, would be to see what the squatter was at the time the honorable and learned member advocated his cause. He said truly that there was nothing in his votes and speeches in this House which could identify him with the principle of fixity of tenure. But before he entered that House as an elected member, he was the advocate, and, perhaps, the most eloquent advocate, of that principle. He had before him, a certain protest against the proposed squatting regulations of Sir George Gipps, which he believed he had had the principal hand in drawing up; and in this the principles of pre-emption and fixity of tenure were insisted on. Again, in the memorable petition which was sent home, amongst the two thousand signatures that of the honorable and learned gentleman appeared, and which petition had his full assent, prayed for the right of pre-emption and leases for not less than twenty-one years. Here, then, were two documents which gave full evidence of his former adherence to the doctrine he so vehemently repudiated now. He would not say that a "change might not have come over the spirit of his dream," which had drawn forth the full avowal of his inconsistency that evening, and did not for a moment doubt that it was a change in his convictions on the subject which had led him to change his position with regard to the squatters; but it appeared to him there was one omission in the speech of the hon. and learned gentleman. He would give the squatters some tenure; but he (Mr. Wentworth) should like to know what that tenure was to be? He had stated some time ago that he for one should be satisfied with a tenure, to last till the land was asked for for sale (cheers). The honorable gentleman seemed to approve of this tenure: but he thought that he should be able to show that this was a great deal better tenure than that offered under the new system of leases. If this were the system no license or lease would be required. There would be nothing to pay; the party who occupied would be left in quiet possession until the land was called for for sale. It is true, there would probably be a provision to maintain the prerogative of the Crown. Now, what would the consequence of this system be? The land would remain in possession of the occupier year after year—for sixty years; nobody would be so mad as to want to buy the land at £1 an acre. If then, there were to be all the apprehended difficulty in ejecting these fourteen years' tenants, how much increased the difficulty in this other system. But who ever heard of a tenant holding against the will of the owner? Who ever dreamed of such a thing, except the honorable member for Auckland? The leases were granted for the purpose of keeping the property in the ownership of the Crown. But what would be the result of the sixty years' occupancy? The lease system was a straightforward course; if the tenant, whose lease was expired, would not go out, the Crown had its simple remedy against him in the Courts of law. But in the other case the Crown must come with a writ of intrusion to eject the occupant; and as it would be competent for the defendant to plead the general issue, who could imagine, if the squatters were to become that all-powerful and influential class which the hon. and learned member seemed to think they would under this system, that a jury of squatters would ever find a verdict against him? They would do the contrary, they would find a verdict in his favour, and thus put him in the possession of the fee simple of the land at once. Thus if the system of leases which the honorable and learned member abhors so much, would be a confiscation of the lands of the colony, how much more the tenure, which the honorable member proposed to give. In the one case the lessee would have no *locus standi* in a court of justice, but the occupant would, and then there could be no doubt that the system of occupation would be much more fraught with danger to the domain of the Crown. (Hear, hear.) His honorable friend had said very little as to the three divisions into which it was proposed to divide the lands—as to the first division of the settled lands within the counties, the lands were to be holden under yearly leases, and he does not object to that. True, he says, that the owners of land would be liable to have their back runs taken from them, and there was no doubt that the settlers would be so far damnified. But there could also be no doubt that this mistake had arisen in ignorance, and that on proper representations it would be remedied, and that the purchaser of lands would be allowed to retain the benefit of the adjoining run. But the force of the honorable and learned gentleman's argument had been directed against the system of fourteen years leases, a system which the honorable and learned member described as leading to nothing but confiscation. He argued that having the pre-emptive right to purchase any portion of the station at the minimum price, the squatters would buy up the water holes and water frontages on the station, so as to render the residue useless to any one else. He could not doubt that if even such a scheme were attempted, that there was in the large powers given to the Governor, means given to frustrate it. But what motive for such folly and extravagance could the squatter have—when he had all the benefit that could be derived from the water without buying it. The leases when they expired would be renewable to the squatter or his descendants, and as the law provided for the renewal once, he supposed they could as easily be renewed again and again. What motive then could the squatter have for expending large sums for water-holes and river frontages. What sense would there be in giving £1 an acre for land for a run, which could be procured for a rent of the fifth of a penny? (Hear, hear.) Did the honorable and learned gentleman think the squatters were all fools, and that they did not know how to take care of their money? But if the squatters did desire it, and the regulations allowed it, what would it amount to? In a district of 100 square miles, if there were only a few water holes, the land would not be worth any thing. It was known that sheep could only be depastured to the extent of about two or three miles from the water holes, and cattle six or seven. This was one of the great misrepresentations of Sir George Gipps, when he stated in his Despatch that Mr. Walker was the occupier of above a million of acres of land. What was the land worth? Why it was only in small patches here and there that sheep and cattle could be depastured at all. On the banks of rivers, if they bought the frontage, then he contended, that on the same right as the old purchasers within the boundaries were entitled to their back runs, so would those who bought such land beyond the boundaries (cheers). If New South Wales were the visionary beautiful land it had been described to be with sheets of water, and flowing rivers, the land might be valuable, but if covered with immense plains like those of Bligh, destitute of moisture, the squatter was not to blame to buy the water to give him the command of the land within its reach. He thought, therefore that the inference drawn that confiscation must ensue on this account was not very true. But what was this beautiful country described by the honorable and learned member for Auckland, and what were these lands he was so anxious to prevent getting into the hands of the squatters? If the honorable and learned member had travelled this country a little more, he would perhaps be somewhat less enthusiastic in his eulogies of it. It was not for him to deny that there were beautiful spots in the colony—land as productive, as fine as perhaps any in the world. But it was also well known to him and others that there was at a certain distance from the sea, a belt of arid land, where water could not be obtained, land not barren, but in which the climate was so arid, that anything like an attempt to raise crops upon it would be perfectly futile—where they would be swept as by the blast of the desert and withered away. It mattered not who occupied those lands—they were fit for nothing, they never could become fit for anything but to feed sheep and cattle on. They were lands fitted for nomadic tribes only, and let what would be the system they would be inhabited by such tribes. Why, he asked, was there such fear here that these wild lands should be occupied, whilst no such fear existed elsewhere? Why was there no objection, no regulations made, for the occupiers of the waste lands in South Africa, in Canada, and in the Cape of Good Hope? They were subjected to no regulations there—they were called upon for no tax. Why not the same here? If the regulations of Sir George Gipps were essential to the preservation to the Crown of the waste lands here, why was not the principle universal? If grass were to be purchased in New South Wales, why not elsewhere? He trusted they would yet get rid of this unjust distinction, and be placed on the same level with other colonies. Who ever heard even in the most barbarous and despotic of nations of nomadic tribes being subjected to these imposts? In Russia, in Persia, or the dominions even of the Khan of Tartary, if the tax collector was to present himself to ask for an impost on every sheep and head of cattle, his answer would only be a blow of a scymeter. He hoped the time was not far distant when this system would be put an end to, either by a voluntary surrender of it, or a refusal to pay. (Hear, hear.) The honorable and learned member asked for an answer to a question which he had put. That question was—What right had the squatters to have leases given to them in preference to others? True, the squatters could not claim them by right of conquest. They could not, because of a fiction of law, claim them by right of discovery; they could not, by another technical objection of law, claim them by right of possession; but they did claim them in the right of ancient law, the natural law that formerly prevailed over the East, that the occupier, the cultivator of the land, is the owner of it. True, the occupation here was not the same as theirs; but it was the only occupation of which the land was susceptible. It gave some right; at all events, a better right than those who held no such occupation, and had never seen such wilds. (Hear, hear.) The honorable member seemed to have made his speech for the especial benefit of the operative classes, and he doubted not it would be duly appreciated by them. Even the arbitrary regulations of Sir George Gipps admitted the preferent right of the occupier of a station. The argument they had had addressed to them to-night would seem to say that the squatters possessed a monopoly of the waste lands—but this was a complete error—every man in the colony might go and do as they had done—the country was open to them, if they with like energy, enterprise, and expenditure, would go into the wilderness amidst the beautiful lands opened to the colonists by Mitchell and by Leichhardt, they would find plenty of stations—every native, every immigrant had the right to go, there was no one to restrict or restrain him. But no, that was not the object—it was not because there was no land on which they could find runs for themselves, that this outcry was raised, but because they wished to obtain for nothing those runs which the enterprise of the earlier squatters had made valuable (loud cheers).

Mr. LOWE: The honorable and learned member mistook him, he did not question the right of the squatter to occupy his station, he asked what right he had to have a lease given him.

Mr. WENTWORTH resumed: He would answer the honorable and learned member by another question, What fixity of tenure could they have that was less objectionable? In the two first divisions of the colony, the land was not safe in the hands of its occupants except from year to year. They were worse off than even Sir George Gipps's regulations would have made them, for they would have given him a secure tenure for eight years, on the purchase of three hundred and twenty acres of the land. But if one of these stations were taken from him he might not be able to get another for thousands. The honorable and learned member again argues that another fault in the system is, that while the colony would lose everything by the confiscation of these lands, that the squatters would not gain what the colony loses. That they would be subject to the interference of spies and informers, and neighbours actuated by malicious and selfish motives. No doubt in this respect the regulations were far too stringent—but he thought in this respect the honorable member had made use of rather a curious argument, and drawn rather a curious inference—it did seem to him somewhat strange that if the squatters were to grow so strong that the Crown could not eject them, that it would be very likely that paltry spies and informers would effect that purpose, for it would be hardly likely a body so strong would allow one to come within a hundred miles of them—but this was the miserable way in which a case was to be made up, at all hazards, to oust the squatter from his rights, and to scare away those just concessions of which he was so deserving. (Cheers.) These were the arguments that were to be urged against them. These might be the convictions of the honorable and learned gentleman—he had said they were so, but he confessed that when a man after mature deliberation, with the full case before him, advocated one doctrine, and afterwards with no new feature presenting itself, turned round upon his former opinions—that his present convictions were not deserving of much weight. The opinions that the honorable and learned member for Auckland had expressed that evening were, he stated the result of his convictions—the confession was an honest one, and he believed, and he supposed that his opinions to-night would be attributed to another source, which he was equally ready to avow—self interest. He was a squatter, and he felt the concessions offered in these regulations were to his advantage, but they were also to the advantage of the squatters as a body, and he believed to the colony at large. They involved the system of lease—an old system, well-known to the law and the courts of justice, and he doubted not should the Colonial Secretary think it worth his while to speak on the subject, that he would inform the honorable and learned member for Auckland, that the Government had never had any difficulty in enforcing the law under the system of leases. He repeated, notwithstanding the candid avowal of the honorable and learned member of his change of opinions, he could not attach much weight to those he had expressed that night. The arbitrary restrictions of Sir George Gipps had been denounced by the honorable member. In the Land Grievance Committee, of which he was a member, they were described as arbitrary, servile, and unjust, an opinion that was generally adopted in the effort to get rid of the tremendous evil which the want of fixity of tenure and the right of pre-emption involved. The honorable gentleman retracted those opinions now, but he could put little faith in a judgment and conviction so easily turned aside. He did think that under such circumstances, the honorable and learned member should have paused ere he came down to the House and in an ex-cathedra speech have boldly set aside all his former convictions. Amid the constant changes of opinion that were going on in the colony the shifting from what was desired one day, to repudiate it the next, that if the unfortunate minister of the colonies were an angel from Heaven that he could not give satisfaction to all. For his own part, however, he did take these regulations as a great boon to—a great concession to the squatters and the colony, and he would beg to tender to Lord Grey, his hearty thanks for having with so much liberality of spirit conceded to the wishes and petitions of the colonists so welcome a boon. These regulations would do away with the serfdom which the hon. and learned member had denounced so eloquently. The squatters might at length walk erect and look at the sun. What were they before, but serfs; the vassals of one man, who could at any time deprive them of their all? True they had not chains about their necks, as in the twelfth century; true they were not called on to perform any bodily labour, but the serfs of that day had to be fed and clothed, while they might at once be cast adrift on the world, their hopes blighted, their fortunes irretrievably destroyed (cheers). He denied that the regulations would impede the progress of civilisation. The settled and intermediate divisions would afford ample scope for the occupation of unborn generations for centuries to come. But even if these divisions did become filled up, it yet remained in the power of the Governor and Council to extend them. He agreed that the best way to settle a country was for the inhabitants to hold the fee-simple of the lands they occupy, but he had always thought the system of the sale of land was a fallacy. Land should be granted to the native born and to the immigrant; but could not millions of acres be reserved for such a purpose as this, without interfering with these leases? Why could not the Governor declare the settled country to comprise the sixteen settled counties, and a line round the coast at a distance of forty miles from the sea shore, and the intermediate country from such line to another drawn a hundred miles further back? This would comprise the whole of the lands where moisture falls, where water could be procured, and consequently the only country fit for settlement and cultivation. Beyond that there were only wild lands, where rain never fell—land on which was cast the curse of Edom, and to water which by art, if ever possible, could only become so when the immense density of the population, the energies of art, and the agencies of sciences could be fairly and usefully applied. In a thousand years some such state might arrive. In the mean time those wilds must be the abode of nomadic tribes, and they would be so. He trusted that it would not be taken from anything he had said, that he was favourable to the present pernicious system of the sale of land. He denounced it as an absurdity, but he would have land sold at a sufficient price, provided the proceeds were to be used as before in the introduction of immigrants. Neither £1 nor 5s. nor 1s. would be a fair price to fix on land, but let the price be its fair value. But, he repeated, in these regulations he recognised a great boon conferred upon the squatters, and whatever might be said of the intention to create an aristocracy, he cared not whether it was the squatocracy or any other ocracy, the ocracy which created the life blood which circulated through the country deserved encouragement, protection, and support, and in spite of petty jealousies and miserable reveries, these concessions had at last been made (cheers.)

Mr. PARKER did not rise to enter into the details of the subject, or to follow the argument of the gentlemen who had preceded him; but he wished to clear away some misunderstanding which seemed to exist in the mind of the honorable and learned member for Auckland as to the effect of any representations of Sir George Gipps in inducing the adoption of the £1 an acre system in the colony. He could assure the honorable and learned member that Sir George Gipps had nothing to do with the adoption of that system. It was adopted by the Government at home without any communication with him, and he was simply informed that it had been so adopted, and was recognised by Act of Parliament. Sir George Gipps supported it afterwards, in order to prevent these fluctuations in the system of the sale of land which had taken place, as he thought with such injurious effects before. Another reason why he supported the high price was, that from all the evidence on the subject, the lowest price that land had been sold at was too high for the purchase of land to feed sheep. He was therefore averse to the alienation of land in large quantities to provide immigration. He did not dispute the figures which had been brought under their notice by the honorable and learned member for Auckland; but he could not assign the falling off in the sale of land to the same cause. About the same time that the price of land was raised to £1 an acre transportation ceased. Previous to this the purchaser who bought his acres was also entitled to get free labour, which gave a great additional value to that land (Hear, hear.) He therefore could not attribute so large a space of the falling off in the land sales to the raising of the price, as the honorable and learned member had endeavoured to prove had taken place, (hear, hear).

Mr. BLAND had not the intention to enter into the minutiæ of the debate. It appeared to him one of those simple questions which men of plain common sense were competent to deal with. That it needed not to be encumbered with technicalities of law, and he therefore should avoid such, feeling how utterly he should be lost amidst them after the speeches of the two learned gentlemen who had preceded him. If plain common sense men were not able to deal with constitutional questions such as the present, he would ask who had been the champions of constitutional liberty in Great Britain? Nor could he forget that lawyers had been leagued together to destroy those liberties. Before proceeding to the subject, he would beg most carefully to guard himself from the supposition that he did not hold in high estimation and respect that respectable body the squatters of New South Wales. In 1844, when these liberties were endangered, he had hastened to join the Pastoral Association, to resist the unjust attack. But when he found they were not content with defending themselves against the vehement, cruel, and insidious attack made upon them; but that they would engross to themselves, not only the illimitable waste lands of Australia, but with them the social and political rights of the people when he saw this, he at once retired from all co-operation with them. It did not require much sagacity to judge from the consequences of acts, the intentions of the actors, and in thus seeking to hold the lands, and possess themselves of a despotic power over the political and social rights of the people, the ends of the squatters may be well imagined. What would be the consequence of thus giving lands in millions of acres to individuals, to hold not only *in esse*, but *in futuro*. Before such a measure could be adopted it at least ought to be shown that a case was made out that proved its necessity. But no case was made out, no precedent was shown for it. Look at the United States, they did not block up their land, and prevent its occupation by those willing to occupy by a system of leases. It was said that in respect to the land system that a change had "come o'er the spirit of the dream" of Mr. President Polk, and that he was about to reduce further the price of land in the States. But the old system had worked admirably, and it was not the dictum of Mr. Polk that he would take as an authority on this matter. There seemed indeed a very speculative genius about that gentleman which would lead him to look with very great doubt upon his opinion on any political subject. He would rather go back to the fathers of the United States, those who led her through her struggles to glory and triumph, than to President Polk. But they were told by the supporters of these regulations that the lands about to be locked up were blasted by sterility, and that they were consequently useless for cultivation. He laughed to scorn such empty excuses. In these days of science there was no doubt that the genius and enterprise of scientific men would be able to bring to bear the same irresistible agencies which had rendered fertile and productive the sterile lands of Europe—why a few years ago almost all the land in the north of Scotland was denounced as valueless, and was left uncultivated but the application of scientific agencies produced a wonderful change, and those very barren lands were now producing crops averaging forty bushels per acre, and scietific men had expressed their opinion that probably they might be made capable of producing twice that quantity; nor could he doubt that when the projects of men of science should be turned to these waste and arid lands, they will as speedily be converted to the purposes of cultivation. He thought it was presuming rather too much to denounce this vast region as fit for nothing in perpetuity but the grazing of sheep. Why the lands of Italy would be as barren as they, but for the application of art. And much of the land that formerly was under cultivation in Italy was now through neglect and indolence allowed to remain unproductive. But this was not the spirit of the Anglo-Saxon race. What they attempted they would perform, and if they could not effect it to-day, they would to-morrow. Having said thus much, he must declare that he differed *in toto* from those who asserted these lands would not be in requisition for a thousand years. The overwhelming population of Great Britain, must at last be deposited some where. Emigration would at length be placed on a proper footing, and the poor and destitute will be sent to the colonies to find a home. He therefore objected to these orders, which would lock up these lands from the use of those who have a right to possess them. Already he conceived they were suffering from class legislation. The cultivation of wool—that withering curse that had fallen on the colony, the greatest curse that ever attached to a colony—attracted all their care, all their interests. For this miserable staple, the social and political progression of the colony must be sacrificed. For this the inhabitants must be kept in a semi-barbarous and dispersed state. For this must civilisation and the arts of civilised life be impeded, in order that an occupation may be followed which could equally well be fulfilled by the merest barbarian. What was the life of a shepherd? He might be a man of education; he might take scientific books into the solitude to improve his mind there; but the spirit and desire for information would soon flag in scenes where he found such information could avail him nothing; and his life would soon sink into a state of sluggishness, unrelieved by any higher aspirations than the desire for his brandy and water and cigar. He spoke this with the greatest respect for the squatters, but it was still the truth. They had already sacrificed for this one staple—one vast source of wealth, happiness, and knowledge; and that to produce a trumpery return of one and a half millions. If the public had not been so much occupied by the production of this one staple, but had turned their minds to the production of wine, silk, hemp, and flax, and among the rest, that invaluable resource—the fisheries, in what a different position would the colony stand? But that great branch of colonial enterprise—their whaling, had been completely overshadowed by the monster interest formed for the production of this one staple. It was for that His Excellency the late Governor was urged to export the capital of the country for labour to reproduce it. He was not at all surprised that this class should use their energies to the utmost in the prosecution of this lucrative branch of trade, so easy to be prosecuted successfully, it was quite natural that they should do so, but he did object that any tax should be inflicted on the country generally to help them on. He protested against the system of immigration as hitherto carried on. He had heard that very day that the British Government would relieve the colonies from the expense of emigration. They must be driven to it at last, and had it been the case ten years ago, they would have had the capital and the labour to produce an export of twelve millions instead of the million and a half they exported now. But the money was exported, and thus their valuable fisheries were lost to them, as the whalers that were sent out were sent out on foreign capital, and therefore would not pay. He would say one word as to the price of land. He thought that it would never be desirable, whether in the interior or not, that land should be sold for pastoral purposes only, at least whilst carried on as now, on unimproved land. (Hear, hear.) Neither did he see why £1 an acre was too high if it was to be spent in the country; for it would be better for the purchaser to pay £1 and have roads made for him, than it would be to give 5s., and have no roads at all. He differed entirely from those who thought that the price could not be too low. To have the price of land very low, would lead to a most dangerous monopoly in land; and better far would it be for the person who wants land for use to pay his pound an acre for it to the Government, than have £5 exacted from him by the private holder. Another reason why he deprecated the orders was, that their effects must necessarily be so immense, whilst no case had been made out of their necessity. One of the most dangerous evils that could threaten them was that of interfering in matters where legislation was not wanted. The placing before the Council a hastily got up document, and requesting them to adopt the suggestions it contained, without that careful weighing, that slow and mature deliberation which their importance required, was a practice that had grown up; and it was, in his opinion, a practice fraught with great danger and inconvenience.

Mr. FOSTER: The honorable and learned member for Auckland had told them that power and knowledge were the elements of good government, and that the Colonial Office had the power but not the knowledge. But if the Colonial Office did not possess the knowledge he should like to know whose fault it was? If that Council sent home letters, and reports, and petitions in favour of this system of leases—if they recommended this system, had they a right when the Colonial Office adopted their recommendation, when it united their powers to the knowledge furnished by the colonists, to turn round upon the Colonial Office and reject their concessions on the score of ignorance? Why he saw in the very last letter to the parliamentary agent, the Honorable Francis Scott, that it was stated that the arguments in favour of fixity of tenure and the right of pre-emption were unanswered and unanswerable. Many of the requests that had been made were now conceded—the system of leases, and the right of pre-emption among the number. The latter would be of little use at the price of £1 an acre. The price of land, taking the quantity of land required for 4000 sheep, at Sir George Gipps's calculation of 16,000 acres, which would give a price of 4d. per acre. Now he should not want land to be sold as low as that, though raising it to £1 or 5s. would be going too far. What good could there be in lowering the land to 5s. when it could be got on lease at so much better terms? The honorable and learned member for Auckland had said that the system would lock up the whole lands of the colony. He could not see that any such results would follow. Let a wide margin be left to the settled lands, and what danger would there be of such a result in Port Phillip all the way from Geelong to Portland, and Gipps Land, both localities possessing the finest land for agricultural purposes? There was land enough to locate millions of population—that would take at least all the emigrants they would get for the next half century. Why should not the squatter have the chance of making the most of his land, which he would do if these leases were granted? He entertained no doubt that under the new system the squatter would be able to increase his growth of wool at least forty per cent. If the views of the honorable and learned member for Auckland were carried out, they might look for nothing but ruin, and if this system did not come into effect, the consequence would be the depreciation of the value of the whole of the lands in the colony.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY had purposely refrained from taking any part in the debate till its present stage. The motion as it stood upon the paper did not lead him to the idea that the debate would have assumed the important and interesting character it had taken. But the honorable and learned member having, in his eloquent address, gone into the whole of the vast and interesting subject, it was right that those who differed from his opinions should have the right of reply. He should still refrain from going into the subject, but would state that there would be no objection on the part of the Government to the production of these orders, under the distinct understanding that they were only proposed orders, and that it was quite possible that they might be altered altogether (hear, hear). He could not, however, pass over some remarks that had been made in the course of the debate. He could not agree in the denunciations which had been launched against Her Majesty's ministers. The present measure had been conceded on the representations made by that House, and it was most ungracious to turn round and abuse the Home Government for acting on that very knowledge which they themselves had furnished them with. He could not doubt, he thought no one could doubt, that it was a concession intended to benefit the colony. The honorable and learned member differs in opinion; but as the proposed system was an experiment, it was impossible for any one to say what the result would be. As he had before observed, he should refrain from going into the topics involved in the orders, nor should he state the opinions of the local Government with respect to them. They were sent rather to prepare the local Government for a change, than as positive intelligence that such a system was to be carried out. They were sent to indicate the opinions of the Home Government, in order that when positive instructions were sent out, they might be carried into effect without delay. The honorable member for Auckland had charged him (the Colonial Secretary,) with having said that the Council had brought this measure on itself; that it had asked for it; but he thought that if the honorable member referred to the Report of the Land Grievance Committee, he would see that he was perfectly justified in making such a statement. The report says—"Even if these recommendations be complied with, your Committee are far from thinking that a state of things will arise, with which the colonists ought to be content, wanting, as it does, fixity of tenure, and right of pre-emption, but they hope that this system, imperfect as it is, may quiet the present distressing feeling of uncertainty, arising from the arbitrary powers of the Commissioners, and the claim to raise a revenue by prerogative put forth on behalf of the Crown; and may give breathing time to the harassed colonists, until the Governor and Council of the colony have received from Parliament power to provide remedies of a more general and permanent nature." And again, with regard to leases—"Your Committee would further recommend the vesting of the management of the Crown lands, and the revenue arising therefrom, in the Governor and Legislative Council of the colony, by an Act of the Imperial Parliament, as has been done in Canada, Newfoundland, and other British Colonies. When the Governor and Council have been invested with these powers, it will be, in the opinion of your Committee, their first duty to frame such a system of leases as, without really surrendering under that name the right to the freehold, may yet give the occupant that feeling of security, which is shown by the evidence to be so necessary in every point of view; and to annex to these leases such rights of pre-emption, and of compensation for improvements, as may render it for the interest as well as the comfort of the stockholder to surround himself with the conveniences of civilized life." This Committee was composed of the following members:—Mr. Cowper, Dr. Nicholson, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Robinson, Major Wentworth, and Mr. Windeyer. Upon a subsequent day a series of resolutions were proposed to the House, the first of which, adopting generally the recommendations of the Report, was passed by a majority of the Council (hear, hear.) It will, therefore, be seen that in conceding these regulations Her Majesty's Government have conceded what was asked by the Council. It is true that the report contained another recommendation to reduce the minimum price of land, but it was not stated in the report to what sum the Committee would advise its reduction. In the despatch of Lord Grey, however, there were reasons given for the inexpediency of reducing the price of land, and he could not doubt that this had not been decided without great care. It would be perceived, then, that the minister who had been charged with having issued these regulations without knowledge, has in their main principles been guided by the advice of the House. He had been guided by the reports of Select Committees and resolutions passed by the almost unanimous votes of the elected members of the House. The honorable and learned member for Sydney had remarked that there were stations open to any one who would seek them in the lands lately opened up by Mitchell and by Leichhardt, but he must say he had heard of many cases of the extreme difficulty of obtaining a station. He knew one case where a young man, after travelling through the whole of the Port Phillip district, could not succeed in finding a single run. He could not think that all this land was beneficially occupied, and thought that some monopoly must prevail. How far the proposed system would do away with such monopoly it would be difficult for him to say, but it possessed one good quality, that the rent or agistment was taken not in relation to the extent of land occupied but the capability it possessed for grazing purposes. He thought that to let the squatters hold these stations without rent at all would be a delusion to themselves, for the rent so taken would only be employed to bring out the labour so imminently wanted for pastoral purposes. He did not want to extract from them a high rate. He thought and always had thought that the squatters as a class should be treated with the greatest consideration, for it was only by extending the lands beyond the boundaries, that they could increase the wealth of the colony and make its importance worthy of a British colony. Some rent or agistment ought to be raised for public benefit. With regard to the division of the territory, there could be no point more delicate, but he trusted that the government would be able so to adjust it, that the interests of the colony would not be sacrificed, although he feared it would be impossible to prevent the occurrence of cases of individual hardship. He had carefully avoided going into the subject of the orders, but he hoped from that circumstance, it would not be attributed to him that he was not endued with a deep sense of its importance. He had adopted what seemed to him the only proper course he could pursue in the position he then held; but when the subject was brought forward for the decision of the Council, he hoped they would find him ready to go fully into it.

Mr. COWPER had not at the outset the intention to speak at all on this debate, but as his name, as Chairman of the Crown Lands Grievance Committee, was in some measure mixed up in it, he could hardly give a silent vote. He was glad the subject had been gone into, for it was a subject that deserved to be taken into the fullest consideration, and any expression of opinion that could give fresh information upon it was useful. The complete question of the Crown lands had been again opened up on them, and he would entreat their attention to the actual position in which the question stood; and he did not think that the change in opinion of those who were charged with inconsistency would be found so great as it at first seemed. It is true that some of them who now opposed the present system did formerly join with those who asked for leases. But at that time they were united to resist an attempt to raise a large sum of money from the squatters by illegal and unconstitutional means, on the strength of prerogative. Nor was it right or fair to say that every member of a Committee assents to every proposition contained in the report of such Committee. Now there was one subject mentioned in this report, which formed indeed the very keystone of the whole, and in which members did all agree, and that was the minimum price of land; but the regulations which they were to take as a concession to their advice and requests had not one word about any alteration in the minimum price; the whole subject is discussed in the report in connection with that leading recommendation for the reduction of the price of land. The Committee felt the greatest difficulty in making any recommendation at all, for they anticipated the very thing that had occurred—that something would be sent out to them—which if disapproved of would be met by the Minister telling them that it was what they asked for. He was sure he was right in saying that the opinion of the majority of that Committee was not in favour of long leases. But the Committee were then united to avert the awful state of things that was impending, and shades of opinion were conceded, in order that an unanimous report might be prepared.

Mr. ROBINSON was a member of the Land Grievance Committee, and certainly should not have assented to the Report if it had not contained recommendations for fixity of tenure and right of pre-emption. After the manner in which the question before the House had been treated to night it was not his intention to indulge in any lengthened observation. He should, therefore, only reiterate in common with his honorable friend the member for Sydney, and in common with all the squatters of the colony, their cordial thanks to Earl Grey for the boon which he has conferred upon them, and the conciliatory disposition which dictated the late measure respecting the waste lands of the colony. The tendency of that measure would, so far from being injurious to any class, prove one of the greatest inducements to the immigration of capitalists, seeing that the great obstacle which hitherto prevailed, namely, the uncertainty of tenure, was now removed. He had only to hope that the local government would, in administering the Act of Parliament and Regulations which were to accompany it, carry them out upon the same principle of fairness as had actuated the noble Earl and his able colleague in office, Mr. Hawes, in yielding the concession to which he referred. He concurred, therefore, with the hon. the Colonial Secretary, when he stated that it was unjust to censure the Home Government for granting them the very boon for which they unanimously petitioned, namely, fixity of tenure and right of pre-emption. He could not agree with honorable members that the rent to be charged for the waste lands was a low one, as it was fully three times greater in amount than that which they would bear in America, and unless they follow the steps of President Polk their immigration, so far from being increased, would be less than they imagined. He contended that the only inducement they could hold out to persons with capital from the mother country to come out to invest their money in squatting was to render that pursuit profitable. The honorable member for Auckland had asked what had the squatters done for the colony? In reply, he asserted that it was their enterprise and their money which had given value to the land; it was their enterprise and their active energies which in a period of ten years had raised an important town out of the wilderness in the southern part of the territory—a town unparalleled in its extent and commercial importance, considering the short time that had elapsed since its commencement. The exports from Melbourne amounted to £400,000, whilst those of Port Nicholson, a town only two years short of the growth of Melbourne, amounted only to £30,000. This difference had been occasioned by squatting; but their New Zealand neighbours had found this out and had begun to squat themselves, and from the superior advantages which the land afforded in the neighbouring colony he doubted not that the colonists of New Zealand would soon become formidable competitors with them in the growth of wool. The squatters want no monopoly, as has been asserted, but merely as much land as might be sufficient for grazing their stock. He should only, in conclusion, repeat that the squatters of the colony owe a debt of gratitude to the noble Earl, the present Secretary of State for the Colonies, for redressing those grievances of which they so long and so greatly complained.

Mr. DARVALL, in offering a very few observations on the subject, was glad to state that he held the same conviction on this subject as he had always done. There were many reasons that might induce a man to change his opinion, and he should value more the adherence of the man who had honestly changed his opinions, than of him who voted with him to save his consistency. But he could not reconcile the defence of consistency put forward by the honorable member for Cumberland. That the Committee did agree to things as a body which they could not agree to individually; and then having sent the report to the House as the Report of the Committee, each member is to be allowed to take up a little bit here and a little bit there, and say that it was not his opinion that was expressed, but he assented to it for the sake of unanimity. He valued consistency much, but he valued sincerity more. The manly avowal of his change of opinion by the honorable and learned member for Auckland was creditable to him, and he congratulated himself that he at length was about to join the unlucky minority—minority he hoped no longer—which fought so stoutly for the opinions he had expressed that night. His opinions on this question had never changed—he had always coincided with the opinion with respect to the Crown Lands policy of the gentleman who lately administered the government of the colony. He thought that the cat had been let out of the bag when some honorable members had alluded to the influence of the representatives of the squatters in London. It was to their influence, not the representatives of the colony, but of the squatters, that they were to attribute this concession, this boon as they called it. But he could only say that these squatters' representatives, if they did advise this measure, did not possess any real knowledge of the circumstances of the colony. He agreed generally with the arguments of the honorable member for Auckland, but could not pledge himself to support his resolutions till they were brought before the House. The honorable and learned member for Sydney was right in saying that a tenure till the lands were wanted for sale, at £1 an acre, would be a virtual seising in fee, but he preferred it to the proposed system, because the prohibition of the sale of the lands, their high price, could be abolished by a stroke of the pen, whilst the alienation of the lands by leases for fourteen years, would, in his opinion, be the alienation of all that was valuable in the country.

Mr. WINDEYER could not but congratulate the honorable and learned member, and the members on his side of the House, for the effective manner in which they had made use of the inconsistency of honorable members on his side the house, and the self-complacency with which they had dwelt upon their own consistency. The hon. and learned member said he had never changed his opinion on this question, but that he always entertained the same policy as Sir George Gipps. Now it happened that Sir George Gipps changed his opinions on this subject three times, and drew up three series of regulations, all differing widely from the others, and it was impossible not to admire, seeing how entirely at variance each succeeding one was from the last, to see the facility with which the honorable and learned member adopted them all three. He could not but think the controversy about consistency a very foolish one. It was very rude to look through a report of a committee to which an honorable member happened to belong, and to fix him with every sentiment expressed in that report. It was a course well adapted to raise a cheer, but not one to arrive at the truth of any question under discussion. The opinions of them all depended on the circumstances which were attendant on questions, and were regulated by those circumstances in many instances. And they need not go out of the Council to find them. Circumstances compelled a change of opinion—such, perhaps, as a change in the administrator of the local government, or in the Ministry of the empire. But he begged to say that there was not one recommendation of fixity of tenure, of leases, or of right of pre-emption, in the Land Grievance Report. That these topics were mentioned in the Report, as quoted by the Honorable Colonial Secretary, he conceded; but they were not recommended. There were special recommendations in the Report, of which the reduction of the minimum price was one. But they did not include these topics, neither were they included in the series of twelve resolutions founded on the Reports to which the House gave its assent. If Sir George Gipps, in his meddling ambition, had refrained from interfering with the squatting system as it had prevailed for forty years before, there would have been no outcry for fixity of tenure and pre-emption. But it was absurd to think that a report to which a chairman appends his name, is really his report, or that it contains exactly his sentiments, or those of any other member of the Committee. His honorable and learned friend, the member for Sydney, knew this well enough, for into the famous report of the transportation committee he was forced to thrust many things he did not like at all, and certainly some things that made the report look very foolish. There was nothing then, he contended, in the Crown Land Grievance report to warrant the proposal of this measure. He admitted he had signed the petition for twenty one years' leases, and he would sooner have given the land away out and out than have seen Sir George Gipps's regulations carried into effect. Now, however, the necessity was not so urgent. He could help himself, and he was not at all desirous of giving the land away. The committee and the opponents of Sir George Gipps's policy, could not, on the united stand they had to make effectually resist the introduction of the poison — of these leases, fixity of tenure, and pre-emption systems, but as they could not prevent their introduction they supplied an antidote, which would have effectually struck down the great evil—and that antidote was the lowering the price of land. But it unfortunately happened, that the home Government received the poison and rejected the antidote, and there could be no question that if the price of land were kept up, that the lands of the colony must be alienated for ever. They would hold in perpetuity for a very short time, the bulk of the people would exist in these squattages. Like the formation of the landed aristocracy of England, they received the land under certain conditions, which at first were burdensome; but they grew lighter as they grew stronger, till at last they forced the Legislature to surrender the lands without any conditions at all. And so it would be with the squatters, they would grow stronger and stronger until they could overrule every other power in the country. He thought the discussion was rather premature, as much of the good or evil of these regulations must depend on the way the Government chose to put them in force; nor did he think there was any deficiency of power delegated to the Governor to enable him to declare any part of the colony a settled part. They might take a line from Port Phillip three or four hundred miles back up to the Murray, and declare all within the settled country. He did not see that this would be any hardship to the squatters; they would already have engaged their runs for six or eight years, and if the honorable and learned member for Sydney and his friends could not be given accommodation there any longer, there were plenty of stations near to them in those beautiful retirements explored by Leichhardt and Mitchell, which the honorable member had so strongly recommended to others.

Mr. MURRAY said that as the debate had lasted so long he was not disposed to protract it; but he nevertheless wished to record the opinions he entertained on the very important subject which was under their consideration. He looked upon the proposed system of leases for eight and fourteen years, subject to the termination only on the sale of the lands they referred to at a minimum price of a pound an acre, as virtually amounting to a degree of territorial spoliation which had no precedent in the history of the world. The squatting territory of the colony, now under occupation, as appeared by documents which lay on the table of the House, extended sixteen hundred miles in length and three hundred in breadth. The number of licenses was about three thousand. The area of this tract of country was 300,000,000 of acres, which by these proposed regulations would virtually be given up to the holders of these licenses, their heirs, and assigns for ever. The termination of the lease would depend only on the sale of the land at a price which could never be given. Leases, and renewals of leases, would therefore last for ever; and when any one henceforth was disposed to settle, he would have to bend the knee before a lordly squatter, and beg him to sell him part of his run on his own terms. The territory thus to be disposed of was nearly ten times greater than that which William the Conqueror had to divide among his followers—he had but the area of England, 37,000,000 acres, at his disposal. We have 300,000,000. He did intend to enter into the subject at some length, but from the lateness of the hour he would not do so, and simply wished to record his opinion.

Mr. SUTTOR quite agreed with the honorable member for Cumberland, that the land question could never be satisfactorily settled until the minimum price was reduced, and he agreed entirely with the principles so eloquently laid down in the speech of the honorable and learned member for Auckland. He did not think that this system would be any boon to the squatters (hear, hear); but was it, he asked, just to those who had been large purchasers of land, by means of which immigrants were brought out, and who made the colony what it is, and the squatters what they are, that while intending emigrants even now were under the understanding that they could only obtain land by purchase, that when they arrived here they should find none to purchase, but see it given away, for it would virtually be given to the squatters? The members in favour of the system had argued that the land was perfectly valueless. What, then, was the use of fixity of tenure?—if it were valueless no body would come to dwell upon it. He agreed that there were tracts in the colony fit for nothing but to feed sheep, and if the hon. member for Sydney would make the margin a little wider, say fifty miles back for the settled division, and 150 miles further back for the intermediate division, he should not have so much objection. But he did object to the principle of fixity of tenure altogether, and had always done so. He could not see what claim the squatters had over the early settlers of the colony who were forced to purchase land. What would the colony have been in its length and breadth if this system of leases and squattages had always prevailed? When he first went down to Bathurst there were three squatters in the district. Had they have had fixity of tenure given them then they would have remained, and the entire district would have been peopled by some hundred of shepherds. But the land was left open for purchase, and the settlers did purchase, and now there was a population of some 12,000 souls in the district (hear, hear). Go to all the stations of the settlers within the boundary, and you will always find a woman and a family of children. Go to the other side and you will find them all serf-men. The consciousness that the land is their master's property gives them a confidence to settle which they would not otherwise possess; and they build their cottage, and cultivate their bit of garden, without fear of its being taken from them. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. LOWE, in replying to the speeches he had heard, would be as brief as possible; but he had a few accounts to settle, and should not be quite comfortable till he had paid his debts. And first, his honorable friend the member for Durham had accused him of being premature in this discussion. He only thought that there was no use in postponing it till it was too late to discuss it. Already he thought they had been tardy instead of premature: for in the dangerous apathy of the Press in refraining from canvassing a subject so important, the impression might go abroad that the colonists saw nothing to object to in the regulations. Another point taken by his honorable and learned friend was, that the Governor did possess the power to declare what lands he liked to be settled. He (Mr. Lowe) had never denied that the Governor did possess this power; but what he did say was, that it would hardly be expected that in the situation he stood with regard to the Minister that he could evade what was evidently the intent and spirit of his instructions. The hon. and learned member for Sydney said indeed that he was ready to rely on the judicious arrangement of the matter by the Government—that he was ready to trust a matter of this importance to the will of one man. And was it really come to this: that he who had formerly been so earnest in his protestations against the arbitrary power of one man, of giving the representatives of the people a voice in all such matters, should now be ready coolly to resign the capricious smiles of the many for the judicious nominature of the one? He was indeed surprised to hear these sentiments from one whom it had ever been his delight to contemplate as the old and tried champion of liberty. He for one would not trust to any man of flesh and blood, and like passions to theirs, to fulfil so important a trust. He next came to the honorable member for Melbourne, whom he was always delighted to meet in a controversy like the present, as he seldom failed to do him good service, and he had not disappointed him on the present occasion. He (Mr. Lowe) had asked what right had the squatters to leases for these lands in preference to any other class of colonists. The right of occupancy said the member for Sydney—because they had made them valuable cried the member for Melbourne. The former declared they were not worth having, nobody would come to buy them; the other, that no one should buy them because they were made valuable by the squatters. Thus the right of the squatters to these lands is sustained on two grounds, the one that the lands are valueless, the other that they are valuable. (Laughter.) It was a singular incident in this discussion, and one which of itself would give him confidence in the goodness of his cause, that there was not one person to fight the battle for the squatters, excepting those of their own class. All the other members were on the other side of the question, and amongst them too he was glad to say some as deeply interested in the question as the warmest supporters of the regulations. He next came to Mr. Foster, who had made a somewhat startling discovery. He argued that if this measure were not carried into effect, the whole lands of the colony would be depreciated. What then would be the result if the government did carry it into effect? Simply that after they had by every experiment in their power been stimulating persons to buy land, they turn round and enter into competition with their customers, and part with land at the rate of one-fifth of a penny an acre. This was perhaps the very blackest part of the whole system. What gentleman, who had purchased land would not feel that this alienation of land for next to nothing, must be an element and an all-controlling element to regulate the price of land in future, and that it must effectually annihilate the value of his land? Then Mr. Parker stated that Sir George Gipps had no hand in the raising the price of land, and never recommended it. Whether he did so or not, he supposed must be confined to his own breast or that of the minister, but certainly in all his despatches before it was carried into effect, he did recommend the system. And now he came to the honorable and learned member for Sydney, who had managed to bestow so large a share of his notice and attention on him, that he was most anxious to thank him for it before he sat down (laughter). His speech was intended to support this system, and he called upon the House to mark his arguments. In the first place he called the one fifth of a penny too high a rent, because the expense of carriage was of itself sufficient rent. It was the first time that he had ever been informed that carriage was an element of rent.

Mr. WENTWORTH had called it a tax.

Mr. LOWE: His honorable and learned friend was equally unfortunate, for he could recognise nothing in the expense of carriage which should make it a component part of either tax or rent (laughter). He next stated that occupancy gave right, and no doubt under the ancient and natural law it did do so. But if he would look into the second volume of Blackstone, he would find that as soon as the law came in the right of occupancy ceased, and the right must then be determined according to the rules of law. With the right of occupancy no doubt he would have a better right there than he (Mr. Lowe) could have; but he could have no right against the Crown, or the Crown's grantee. Occupancy might give right to the occupier, but it certainly could give no right to fixity of tenure, and pre-emption. (Cheers.) Then when the honorable member talked about his writ of intrusion he was wrong in his law. The sixty years occupancy would of itself give a good title, and the honorable member would be entitled to retain his aridities for ever under that title. (Laughter.) He calls this right of his to these lands occupancy. "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet." He (Mr. Lowe) called it robbery, spoliation, and confiscation; but it was all the same in the end (great laughter). Then again, he asked what motive could the squatter have to buy land—simply because a man liked to build a house on his own land, and that to secure the latter would enable him to make a good bargain with the purchaser of his run. He did say that they had a right to occupy the land until it was called for; but he denied that they had any right to fixity of tenure or pre-emption whatever. He had been taunted by the honorable and learned member with inconsistency, but a certain friend of his had shown a compact, in the shape of a memorial, in which it was agreed to waive the opposition to the price of land if this system of leases and pre-emption were granted. This compact—this most disgraceful compact, was drawn up by Mr. Archibald, and might perhaps be numbered among the influences from which this measure emanated. Consistency in deed! When the honorable and learned member talked about consistency he should have thought a little that while the night before, in reference to New Zealand, and broadly in his speech that evening, he had denounced the minimum price as too high, whilst in last session, with all his eloquence, and with all his influence, he opposed the resolution he (Mr. Lowe) had brought forward, declaring the price to be too high (cheers). But inconsistency seemed to be the pervading genius of the honorable and learned gentleman that night. "Come," said he, "to this arid land — this other Zahara—where the blast of the desert smites everything with its wing—it is worth nothing, therefore give it to me." When he said it was fit for nothing but to be the habitation of these nomadic tribes, of whom he appears to be so much enraptured. "It is only fit," said the honorable member, "for these roving wandering Nomadic tribes, and therefore give me fixity of tenure upon it. (Great laughter.) Then he asked what was the use of land regulations there? And he was much inclined to agree with him, though it seemed a strange argument for a speech supporting a system of regulations so complicated as that proposed. There were no regulations in South Africa, in Persia, and in that El Dorado of the honorable gentleman's, Crim Tartary and yet neither the South Africans or the Tartars were the very persons whose habits and manners he should wish to adopt for a model. Then he said, that if the Prime Minister were an angel, he could not satisfy all in the conflicting opinions that prevailed, and he could only say to this, that if the honorable and learned gentleman thought the Prime Minister was an angel, he would have to call some honorable and learned gentlemen who were talking about the angelic functionary the other night on the New Zealand question by a very ugly name. He could assure the honorable gentleman that in the course he had taken he had felt no petty jealousies or miserable rivalries, and he could go further and say he had not the slightest inclination to envy the honorable and learned gentlemen his arguments, or to rival him in his contradictions.

The motion was put and passed, and the Council adjourned at nine o'clock till three o'clock on Friday.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS

FRIDAY.

BEFORE Chief Commissioner SUTTOR.

PROOF OF CLAIMS, &c.

In the estate of Charles Cameron, a second meeting was held, at which the following claims were proved: Henry Ferris, £146 16s. 1d.; Francis Gaunson, £3 2s.; and the executors of the late Mr. William Barnes, £32.

In the estate of James Casey, a single meeting was held, at which the following claims were adduced: William Tucker and Co., £13 2s.; Dennis Kearney, £2 6s.; William Taylor, £16 19s. 6d.; John Thomas Gannon, £5 17s. 9½d.; and Robert Berry, 16s. 6d. The meeting was then adjourned till the 4th June next, for allowing those persons whose claims were not admitted yesterday, an opportunity of adducing evidence to support the same.

MEETING FOR TO-DAY.

John Terry Hughes, a special meeting, at half-past ten o'clock.

MEETING FOR MONDAY.

Daniel Tindall, a single meeting, at half-past ten o'clock.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

(*From late Australasian Papers.*)

THE lambing season in the western district of Port Phillip is stated to be above the average.—Among the labourers who have lately proceeded from Van Diemen's Land to Geelong are eight lunatics.—The Town Council of Melbourne are preparing a Building Act, which is much wanted.—Mr. Andrew Alexander, a native of Perth, was recently drowned in attempting to cross the River Murray.—A petition to the Governor of Van Diemen's Land was addressed to "Sir W. Denison, Captain of an Engineer's corpse."—A small gothic church, erected on Bruné Island, at the sole expense of Mr. Lawrence, the pilot, at the spot where Captain Cook first landed in Tasmania, was opened by the Archdeacon a few days since.—A joint-stock company, for Marine and Fire Insurance, is in course of formation at Melbourne.—An establishment for the education of the children of Wesleyan missionaries in the South Seas is in course of formation at Auckland.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. W. G. MOORE.—On the premises, next the Bee-hive, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Cooking Utensils, &c.; at 12 o'clock, Carriages, Horses, Harness, Shop and Gas Fittings, Counters, Fixtures, Scales, Weights, &c.

MR. MORT.—At his Rooms, at half-past 11 o'clock, Rice, Salt, Vinegar, Hams, Bacon, Harness, Woolpacks, &c.; at 12 o'clock, Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow.

MR. STUBBS.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Wheat, Beef, Sheepskins, Hides, Carriages, Phaetons, Drays, Horses, Furniture, and sundries.

MR. J. K. HEYDON.—At his Rooms, this evening, Engravings.

CIRCUIT COURT.—GOULBOURN.—His Excellency the Governor has appointed George Stewart, Esq., J.P., to be a Police Magistrate of the district of Goulburn, for the purpose of acting in the preparation of the Jury lists for the Circuit Court appointed to be holden at the town of Goulburn.

PETTY SESSIONS.—His Excellency the Governor has directed it to be notified, that the locality intended to be indicated in the notice of the 30th April, as a place for the holding of Petty Sessions, by the name of Wagga Wagga, is on the south bank of the Murrumbidgee River, and consequently in the district of the Murrumbidgee, instead of the Lachlan district, as previously notified; and that the locality indicated in the notice of the 21st December last, by the name of Canning Downs, as a place of Petty Sessions, shall be designated Warwick.

POLICE COURT, FRIDAY.—The magistrates on the roster were Messrs. Botts and A. F. Wilshire. Mr. Botts took his seat on the bench a short time before ten; Mr. Wilshire did not appear. The Court was opened before Mr. Flood at nine o'clock, who was joined a few minutes afterwards by Captain Innes. They disposed of such double cases as were ready. There were six drunkards, five miscellaneous charges, and five summons cases, all of which were disposed of by twelve o'clock, when the Court was adjourned till nine o'clock to-day.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—On Thursday night the residence of Mr. John Wilson, York-street, was entered during the absence of the family, when men's and women's clothing to the value of £2 was carried off. It appears an entrance was effected by means of a skeleton key.

COMMITTALS.—William Brown, free by servitude, and James Dougherty, belonging to the Dockyard boat's crew, were yesterday both committed to take their trial, for stealing £20 worth of tobacco from the stores of G. F. O'Brien, Lower George-street, early on the morning of Sunday last. The property was sworn to yesterday, as being the property of Mr E. S. Hall.

FIREWORKS.—Two defendants pleaded guilty before the Police Court yesterday to a charge of letting off fireworks in the public streets, and were each fined in ten shillings, and five shillings costs.

ACTIVE CONDUCT OF A CONSTABLE.—About four o'clock yesterday morning Constable Chambers, of the Sydney Police, apprehended a convict named John Sutcliffe, on suspicion of stealing a bundle of men's wearing apparel, which the prisoner had then in his possession. It was subsequently ascertained that the property had been stolen from the house of David Noble, residing in George-street, about eleven o'clock, on Thursday last. The prisoner who had been till the time of his apprehension messenger to the Gaol, was yesterday brought before the Hyde Park Barrack Court, convicted, and ordered to be worked in irons for twelve months.

INQUEST.—An inquisition was held yesterday afternoon, in Victoria-street, Darlinghurst on the body of Louisa M'Gee, which had been found in a well near her husband's residence on the preceding day. It appeared by the evidence that she had for some time past been of unsound mind, and had thrown herself into the well some hours before her husband left his bed. A verdict of found drowned was recorded.

We are requested to call the attention of cabmen livery stable keepers, and those interested in the purchase of horses and carriages, to Mr. W. G. Moore's sale this day, at Mr. Jones's, eating-house keeper, Pitt-street.—*Communicated.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

EXPORT MARKET.

THE quantity of wool now arriving is very limited, consisting principally of inferior parcels, broken pieces, and skin wool. In those districts where the seed has been prevalent during the summer some parties have adopted the plan of a second shearing; but although this may prevent their flocks from being seedy next season yet they will find but a bad market for the short and burry that will be obtained from shearing just before the winter. Prices may be quoted higher than at the height of the season, but as no first-rate flocks have been offered for the last six weeks it would be but speculative to say what they would now realise.

Tallow is in demand on English account, but owing to a rise of fifty per cent. on freights, and an uncommon scarcity of tonnage, purchasers are not inclined to go into the market until they can secure conveyance to London. Prices range from 30s. for the worst to 33s 9d for the best mutton; but should the freights fall to their usual rate, in all probability it would fetch ten per cent. more. The quantity expected to be ready for shipment within the next six months is 10,000 tons, and there is not expected to be laid on in that time for London sufficient vessels to take half that quantity, unless entirely loaded with it.

Hides continue in good demand, at full prices, but the scarcity of tonnage is also against purchases being made.

Freights for wool 1½d per pound; tallow, from £4 15s. to £5 per ton; hides, £3 per ton.

Bills on England against produce, 2 per cent. premium; Bank Bills 3½ per cent. premium, and not wishing to draw.

SYDNEY MARKETS.—FRIDAY.

WHEAT.—The continued wet weather during the week has prevented much from being brought to market. At the corn market ten loads paid dues, and brought from 3s to 4s per bushel at the mills.

FLOUR. In this article the usual business has been done at the mills, and the price of the best quality remains firm at £11 per ton of two thousand pounds.—[*Mem.* The ton of flour is 2000lbs., and not 2400lbs., as generally reported.]

BREAD.—The 2lb. loaf is sold generally at 3d.

BRAN.—Wholesale, 8d. per bushel; retail, 9d. per bushel.

BISCUIT.—No. 1, cabin, 19s per cwt.; No. 2, ship, 15s. per cwt.

MAIZE.—There is still a limited supply forwarded to market. The wholesale prices are from 1s 8d to 1s 10d per bushel; the retailers are charging from 2s to 2s 3d per bushel.

BARLEY AND OATS are ranging, wholesale, from 2s to 3s per bushel, according to quality. The retailers are charging in general 3s 6d per bushel.

HAY.—About seventy loads of hay have paid dues all of which were disposed of yesterday at from £3 10s to £4 per ton.

STRAW.—Twenty-three loads passed through the Campbell-street market, and were readily sold at from £2 to £3 per ton.

GRASS AND GREEN BEDDING.—Ten loads of grass have been delivered in the city, at from 6d to 8d per dozen per load; about six loads of green bedding have also been disposed of at from 3d to 4d per load.

The prices of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine remain as quoted last week. Twenty milch cows, with calves under six months old given in, have been sold at the pound, prices ranging from £3 to £4 10s per head.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Twenty-four cwt. of butter has been sold to the dealers, at from 10½d to 11½d per lb.; one and one-fourth ton of cheese has been disposed of at from 4d to 4½d per lb, and a ton of bacon at 7d per lb. The retail prices of butter, cheese, bacon, and ham, remain unaltered since last quoted in this journal.

POULTRY, FRUIT, AND VEGETABLES.—Nine loads of poultry, twenty of fruit, and twenty-eight of vegetables, have paid dues during the week. The prices remain unaltered since last report.

In consequence of the wet weather, the market, as regards the prices of building materials, remains unaltered. The same remark applies to coals, and the sundries quoted in last Saturday's *Herald*.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—As I well know you are sincere friends to the good morals of the rising generation, I beg to call your especial notice to the awful desecration of the Sabbath by boys playing at cricket. It is no uncommon sight of a Sabbath afternoon, to see some hundreds of boys thus violating that sacred day; I therefore trust your kind publication of these few lines may prevent a like occurrence, and arouse the attention of the Police, who should be a terror to evil doers. If not, we must seek some other remedy ere it be too late.

Yours, obliged,
PHILEMON.

MARRIED,

At Goulburn, on Monday, the 24th instant, Mr. N. Gaskell, to Mrs. Ann Kennedy.

On the 4th instant, at St. Paul's Church, Auckland by the Rev. J. F. Churton, John Moira M'Lean Sutherland, Esq., Deputy Assistant Commissary General, to Eliza Emelie, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Haigh Midwood, Esq., of Hobart Town.

DUBLIN HOUSE,
No. 455, GEORGE-STREET.
ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—
2000 Dozen assorted earthenware
200 Ditto plain and moulded tumblers
100 Ditto common wine glasses, from 2s.
Lamp shades, chimneys, bird fountains, seed boxes, &c.
New Zealand flax
Halters, fish lines, twine, &c.
Cabbage-tree grass
Corrosive sublimate
Mercurial ointment
Carbonate soda
Ditto ammonia, 11d. per lb.
East India rhubarb pulv.
Best Jamaica ginger, bleached and pulverised
Castor oil, in tin and bottles
Best Patna rice, best fig blue, at 10d. per lb.
Oatmeal, Manila sugar
Vinegar, in wood and bottle
Wortmann's Colonial matches
Hall's FFF powder, in lbs. and ½lbs.
Blue and yellow wove post, foolscap of various qualities, brown wrapping and whited brown, double crown and demy papers
Pasteboard, wafers, account books, school slates, &c.
Best English ink, from 2s. 6d. per dozen
Moleskin trousers, from 3s. 6d. per pair
Stockmen's strong boots
Regatta, stripe, and Scotch twilled shirts, prints, moleskins, and tweeds, with a large variety of Drapery Goods
Manila hats, Chinese blinds, &c.
A few chests and half-chests Hysonskin of the best brands
Best black and green tea as usual, at 1s. 1d. and 1s. 3d. per lb.
WOODS AND MEEHAN.
May 29. 8567

COMFITS, LOZENGES, &c.
T. CHALDER begs to inform country storekeepers that they may obtain their supplies, as usual, on advantageous terms, from the old established manufactory, No. 16, Hunter-street, near Bligh-street.
N. B.—Always on hand, Jams, Jellies Marmalades, and Pickles, in small packages to suit the trade. 6081

LONDON TEA WAREHOUSE,
364, GEORGE-STREET,
JUST RECEIVED, ex *Prince of Wales* and *Niagara*—
Valencia almonds, Patras currants, box raisins, muscatell in layers, Turkey figs, French plums, assorted jams, bottled fruits.
The bottled fruits are principally red fruits, and among them a few bottles of Morella Cherries, so much enquired after.
ALSO,
300 jars of preserved ginger and citron, which will be sold at the lowest market rate; together with a large stock of the choicest goods from the London and Foreign markets.
AVERY BENHAM.
May, 1847. 8059

TO COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.
THE Undersigned has in his Wholesale Stores, in the rear of his present extensive premises, "The London Tea Warehouse."
100 tons Sugar, various qualities
500 chests Hysonskin and Congo Teas
80 kegs Negrohead Tobacco, in and out of bond
20 barrels Patras Currants
200 Boxes raisins
Quart and pint Pickles, loose Mustard, ditto in lbs. and half lbs., Salad Oil, Bottled Fruits, Scotch Oatmeal, Lescher's Starch and Blue.
Herrings and Yarmouth Bloaters, in tins.
AVERY BENHAM.
364, George-street, May 28. 8528

PINE APPLE AND BERKELY CHEESE.
JUST RECEIVED, ex *Niagara*, and on sale at the stores of the undersigned, a few cases of the above, in splendid condition.
T. TAYLOR,
Australian Grocery, Italian, and Provision Warehouse, 91, King-street, corner Bank Court. 8412

BATHURST CHEESE.
A LOT of prime BATHURST CHEESE, just received, and on sale very cheap, at
A. DAVY'S,
Wholesale and Retail Grocery and Provision Warehouse, 5, Macquarie-place.
N.B.—Wollongong fresh and salt Butter received twice a week. 8483

AMUSEMENT FOR THE PUBLIC.
JUST RECEIVED, ex *Niagara*, and on sale at the Stores of the undersigned—
Five baskets soft shell almonds
Five bags Barcelona nuts
Five boxes Jordan almonds
Turkey figs, in quarter drums
French plums, in quarter boxes
Muscatel raisins, in layers
Sultana ditto, in drums
The whole of the above are in excellent condition, and worthy the attention of private families.
T. TAYLOR'S
Australian Grocery, Italian, and Provision Warehouse, 91, King-street, corner Bank Court. 8413

BUTTER.—Roll and Salt Butter, every Tuesday and Friday, from the Dairy of H. Osborne, Esq., Wollongong. Also, just received, a prime lot of BATHURST CHEESE, in excellent condition, at
FAIRFAX'S
FAMILY GROCERY WAREHOUSE,
8404 Second door South of the Royal Hotel

TO BEEF SALTERS.

200 OAK BEEF TIERCES for sale, at

W. EVANS'S,
Corner of Market and Kent streets.
May 26. 8555

SALT.—200 TONS SALT for sale by

S. WILKINSON, JUN.
Macquarie-place.
May 26. 8556

FOR SALE, 150 tons of Liverpool Salt, in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to

A. D. KELLIE,
8555 Wharf, adjoining Queen's Wharf.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—

Parchment, 18 x 27 and 20 x 27
Wrapping paper
Foolscap ditto
Millboards
Canvas, Nos. 1 to 6
Shoe thread, 2 oz. balls
Roping and sewing twine
Davies' boots and shoes, a large assortment
Ash shafts
Thrashing machines
Chain cables
Sheathing metal and nails
Gunpowder
Sugar
Hunt's port wine in wood and bottle
Gould's Madeira in hogsheads and quarter-casks
Cape wine, Collison's
Benecarlo wine
Tobacco, Barrett's and other brands
Linseed oil, in hogsheads, boiled and raw
Olive oil, in jars and half-jars
English sperm candles
St. Ube's salt.
7832 LAMB, PARBURY, & CO.

FOR SALE,

A LIGHT Second-hand Gig, in very good condition. To be seen at J. ALLAN'S, Coach-builder, Druitt-street. 8479

CARTS AND DRAYS ON HIRE

FOR the Removal of Furniture, &c.; ashes, NIGHT SOIL, or any obnoxious rubbish. The undersigned superintends the performance of all night work with which he is favoured, and strict attention will be paid to cleanliness and replacing the fixtures.

G. PREDDEY,
290 205, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

AN Elegant Sheffield-plated and Silver Mounted Dinner Service, consisting of—

Soup tureen, four corner dishes, and four vegetable dishes, with hot-water stands, and two sauce tureens.

EDWARD SALAMON,
8273 Auctioneer and Agent.

CITY PROPERTIES.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE CITY PROPERTIES—

Two verandah cottages in Gloucester-street, comprising ten rooms, with kitchen detached, and adjoining the houses of Lawrence Myles, Esq., in Cumberland-street.

A verandah cottage, in Sussex-street South, opposite Craig's Flour Store, consisting of four rooms, detached kitchen and offices, well of good water, &c.

A house in Elizabeth-street South, consisting of seven rooms, detached kitchen, and office, in which an excellent baker's oven has been recently erected, well of good water, &c.; this property has a frontage to Elizabeth-street of 70 feet 6 inches, by a depth of 150 feet.

Further particulars respecting the premises, which are all tenanted, may be ascertained on application at the office of

EDWARD SALAMON,
7728 Auctioneer and Agent.

7180 ACRES OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Has received instructions from the Proprietor, to offer for sale by private contract, the following valuable Landed Estates, comprising together

7180 ACRES IN THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

1680 Acres, distant about twenty-five miles from Maitland, known as

COONGEWAI,

well watered by one of the tributaries of the Wollombi. A rich alluvial soil.

A substantial weather-boarded cottage, containing four rooms, is erected on this property; also stockyards, drafting yards, &c., and a very considerable portion fenced in; commands a great deal of unoccupied government land.

690 Acres, distant ten miles from Maitland, known as

RICHMOND VALE,

upon which are erected a very compact cottage, barn, stockyard, nearly all fenced in.

1280 Acres, adjoining "Richmond Vale," known as

HORNINGSEA.

The soil of this estate is very good, and the improvements consist of a cottage, stockyard, and cultivated paddocks.

1280 Acres, twenty-four miles from Maitland, known as

BARRABAH,

is well watered and fenced on two sides and part of a third; a considerable portion has been cultivated.

The improvements on this estate are a house containing four large rooms, hall, pantry, cellar, stores, offices, dairy, barn, stables, and other buildings.

3240 Acres, known as

QUARRABOLONG,

or PARKER'S GRANT, well watered, and (with the exception of one section) enclosed with a three-rail fence; about eighty acres have been cultivated.

This estate is well adapted for a sheep or cattle run, as there is a good deal of unoccupied government land adjoining. The improvements consist of a cottage containing four rooms, a large stockyard and drafting yards, barn, stables, &c.

It is seldom that individuals desirous of purchasing a snug estate have such an opportunity presented as the above offers. The properties are all immediately available either as profitable investments or comfortable homesteads. They are each producing a rental, and possession can be at once obtained.

Mr. L. is authorised to dispose of them at prices and upon terms that cannot fail to render them more eligible than anything that has lately appeared in the market. 7455

FOR SALE—500 Head of Cattle, (more or less), a mixed herd, within twelve miles of Maitland, and ready for immediate delivery. Apply to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
700, George-street.
May 26. 8409

THE undersigned are cash purchasers of wool, and other colonial produce; or will make advances on the same, if consigned to Messrs. D. Cooper and Co., London.

COOPER AND HOLT,
8990 Waterloo Warehouse.

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.

THE undersigned are cash buyers of Wool and Sheepskins, either washed or the grease; or will make liberal advances on wool consigned to their house in England.

SWAIN, WEBBS, AND CO.,
8958 Harrington-street, Church Hill.

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS

THE Undersigned are cash purchasers of washed and unwashed wools and sheepskins; or, will make advances on wools consigned to Messrs. Armitage Brothers.

10588 J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.

THE undersigned will be a purchaser of wool during the present season, and will continue to make advances on wool and other produce consigned for sale, as usual, to his friends in London, Messrs. Ellice, Kinnear, and Co.

WILLIAM C. BOTTS.
Wharf, Darling Harbour. 6185

THE undersigned will make liberal advances on wool, tallow, and other colonial produce, consigned to his correspondents Messrs. Dudgeon and Co., London; or Messrs. Dudgeon, Balleny, and Co., Liverpool.

A. BOGUE,
7895 Pitt-street.

GRIFFITHS, FANNING AND CO. will advance on wool consigned to their friends in London, Messrs. John Gore and Co., or will purchase for cash. 226

THE undersigned will make advances on wool, tallow, and other produce consigned to Mr. Robert How, London.

ROBERT HOW AND CO.,
10562 Lower George-street.

FREDERICK GASSE MARGAT.

LE surnommé, F. G. M., parti de Londres le 25 Octobre, 1841, sur l'*Alfred*, ci-devant demeurant à "Canterbury," près Sydney, est prié de se présenter, ou communiquer son addresse, au Consulat de France.

Miller's Point, le 29 Mai, 1847. 8465

JOHN BROWN, *Earl Grey* 2.—The above-named individual is requested to communicate with the undersigned, as early as possible.

JOHN MACKAY,
8538 Macquarie-place.

TO MICHAEL KENNY.

MICHAEL KENNY, who left Mullingar, Ireland, in 1836 or 1837, for New South Wales, will hear of something greatly to his advantage by applying at the Office of MR. CLARK IRVING, 354, Pitt-street, Sydney. 8519

NOTICE TO THE CREW OF THE "EDWARD," WHALER.

THIS vessel being ready, will proceed to sea on Saturday morning.

J. MACKAY,
Duke's Wharf.
May 28. 8485

BARQUE "HONDURAS."

ALL Accounts against the above-named vessel are required to be furnished to the agents by noon on Monday next, the 31st instant; and shippers are requested to send in their bills of lading for signature forthwith. 8494

UNION INN, NEWCASTLE, and five Allotments Land in the said town, advertised to be sold by Captain Scott: This is to caution intending purchasers that my husband sold the above-named property to the late Robert Scott, Esq., without my knowledge, and I subsequently refused to bar my dower on application from Mr. Scott.

8176 ELIZABETH HEWSON.

I, JOHN BLACK, of Wollongong, Baker, hereby give notice that I will not be answerable for any debts contracted after this notice, by my wife Mary Black.

Wollongong, May 23. 8529

SYDNEY GENERAL REGISTRY OFFICE,

FOR SERVANTS AND MECHANICS,
BATHURST-STREET,
Near Hyde Park.

EVERY description of Farm and Domestic Servants, both married and single, supplied from the above establishment, at the shortest notice either for town or country, and of good characters only.

The Unemployed generally,

(Both male and female,) will do well to attend at this Office.

TERMS:

To employers for each servant, 2s., payable on application.

To the unemployed, 1s. only.

H. F. BRIMMER.
☞ Office hours from 9 till 5. 8574

£400.—WANTED, the above sum at 8 per cent. interest, or rent will be given to the amount of £57 per annum, for two years. Address, post paid, C. R., care of Mr. A. Graham, Baker, Pitt-street. 8482

EWES.

WANTED to purchase, one to two thousand young Ewes, without station. Apply to

JOHN GIBLETT,
Commercial Wharf, King-street, Sydney.
8572

PIANOFORTE WANTED.—The advertiser is requested to purchase for cash, a good pianoforte, for shipment to a neighbouring colony. Apply to Mr. JOHN DILLON, 245, Pitt-street, stating lowest price, to include secure package and safe delivery on board. 8543

WANTED, apartments in a respectable neighbourhood in Sydney, for six months at least, for a married lady and gentleman. Applications to be left at the office of JOHN DUNSMURE, solicitor, Bligh-street. 8480

CLERK AND DRAFTSMAN.—A young person in the above capacity will hear of a situation by applying to A. B., at the *Herald* Office. 8454

MALTSTER. Wanted, for the country, a maltman who thoroughly understands his business. Apply to LUKE MILLWARD, cooper, George-street. 8473

SERVANTS WANTED: a married couple as Cook and Laundress. Apply to Mrs. BURTON BRADLEY, Surry Hills, Sydney. 8545

SERVANTS WANTED.—Wanted, a Man and his Wife as General Servants. Apply to Mrs. ESSWORTH, Miller's Point. 8559

WANTED, a Cook. Apply at Mr. BLOXSOME'S Office, 555, George-street. 8539

WANTED, at the London Tavern, a respectable steady woman, as house servant; she will not have anything to do with the business, and will not be seen in it on any occasion, as her work will be entirely confined to the private part of the house. Good wages will be given to a suitable person. Respectable references will be required.

May 26. 8548

WANTED, a Housemaid. To a steady person liberal wages will be given. Apply to Mr. NEWTON, 315, Pitt-street. 8558

GARDENERS.—Wanted, two Garden Labourers. Apply to THOMAS HYNDES, Sussex-street. 8541

WANTS a situation, as Warehouseman, Storekeeper, or in a wine and spirit stores; would have no objection to employ himself as a collector of rents or debts,—a young man who can be well recommended for honesty and sobriety, and possessing the strictest integrity. Address, for E. W. M., at the *Herald* Office. 8566

THIRTY POUNDS REWARD.—Stolen or Strayed, from Blowering, Tumut River, the following Horse stock:—One iron grey mare, long tail, branded I-B (HB conjoined) on near shoulder, W 1 under saddle, broken knees. One iron grey colt, rising two years old, branded W under 1 saddle, 5 near shoulder, scar on hind quarter. One bay mare, switch tail, branded JLT conjoined, similar to an X, six years old. One bay mare, black points, long tail, six years old. One light chesnut mare, five years old, badly branded JLT conjoined. One iron grey colt, three years old, switch tail, branded W (WY conjoined) under saddle, 5 on near 1 shoulder. Any person delivering any or all of the above stock at Blowering will receive Two Pounds per head, or One Pound per head for such information as will lead to their recovery. If stolen, the above reward will be paid on recovery of the stock, and conviction of the offenders.

J. C. WHITTY.
May 20. 8532

£10 REWARD.—Whereas on the night of the 14th instant, a stable at my station, Midlingbank, Maneroo, was entered by some person or persons unknown, who stole therefrom two new saddles and bridles, two sets of breaking-in tackle, and other property.

The above reward will be paid to any person prosecuting to conviction any of the offenders concerned in the above robbery.

JOHN NEALE,
Sussex-street.
May 27. 8481

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.—Stolen or Strayed, from Goulburn, on or about the 1st April. A dark bay Horse, black points, star in forehead, rising five years old, branded on near shoulder 5, and on near ribs PE, also SG on off shoulder. The above reward will be paid on conviction of the thief or thieves; if strayed, a reward of One Pound will be paid for such information as will lead to his recovery.

SAMUEL GREEN.
Goulburn, May 26. 8531

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.—Lost or stolen, on or about the 18th instant, from the brig *William*, Sydney Cove, an old Scotch greyhound bitch, rough haired, grey colour, slight form, head small, teeth much worn, name Judy. Her general appearance is probably well known to many persons, as being imported by Captain Hosesson, R.N. Any person giving such information as may lead to her recovery—if lost, will receive half the above reward; if stolen, the full reward will be paid on conviction of the parties.

JOHN M'ARTHUR, JUN.,
8476 Vineyard.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.—Stolen or Strayed, from the Government Paddock, at Carter's Barracks, on the 19th instant, a dun mottled Pony of the Walsh breed, with white mane and tail, one white hind foot, and branded A.A.C under saddle. If stolen, the above reward will be paid on conviction of the party; and if strayed, One Pound will be paid on delivery of the pony to Quarter-Master MACDONALD, 99th Regiment, Military Barracks. 8469

TWO POUNDS REWARD.—Lost, a large dark bay Mare, with black points, broken to saddle, branded EC on near shoulder, with filly foal at foot. The mare is said to have been bred at Lake George. Whoever will deliver the same to Mr. William Howell, Bumbouler, Tumut River; or to Mr. Fisher, at Llangrove, Burrooa, near Yass, will receive the above reward.

ALSO,

Strayed, from the Tumut, and supposed to have gone to Maneroo, a bright bay Horse, with white hind feet, and saddle marks; branded PM on near shoulder. £2 will be paid to any person delivering the same to Mr. William Howell, Tumut River. 8170

ONE POUND REWARD.

WHEREAS Charles King, whose description is given below, has absconded from my service, having obtained an advance on account of his wages, the above reward will be paid by me to any person who will lodge the said Charles King in any of her Majesty's gaols in the colony. A warrant has been issued for his apprehension by the Sydney Bench.

H. MACDERMOTT.
Sydney, 28th May, 1847.

DESCRIPTION.

Name—Charles King
Native place—Gibraltar
Trade or calling—Groom, house servant, soldier, gardener
Year of Birth—1796
Height—5 feet 4½ inches
Complexion—Sallow
Hair—Dark brown
Eyes—Bluish
Remarks—Scar under the chin, perpendicular scar centre of forehead, two scars right side of same, and several other scars on face, became free on February, 1847, is very fond of talking, certificate of freedom in my possession, was lately employed as wardsman in the Liverpool Hospital.

Any person harbouring or employing the said Charles King will be prosecuted according to law.—H. MACDERMOTT.

Sydney, May 28. 8546

LOST, on Monday last, from the Hay Market, a white Cockatoo, marked on the leg and wing. Any person detaining the same after this notice, will be prosecuted; and whoever will bring the same to JOHN WHITTLE, confectioner, George-street South, will be handsomely rewarded. 8464

TO LET, the spacious rooms above the premises of the undersigned, together with a large dry cellar, and a small store in the rear of the buildings.

A. CAMPBELL BROWN,
Auctioneer and Broker,
No. 451, George-street, nearly opposite the Commercial Bank. 8553

APARTMENTS. To Let, in a healthy situation, a suite of rooms, five or six, with good kitchen, yard, water, &c.,—private entrance. Apply to E. FORD, Kent-street North, near the Gas Works.

N.B.—A lad wanted, accustomed to the grocery business. 8418

TO LET, a COTTAGE in Brisbane-street, near the South Head Road. Rent £10 per annum.

Apply to Mr. S. LYONS, 567, George-street and Charlotte-place. 8547

BALMAIN.—EYREVALE COTTAGE is now ready for occupation. It will be found a most desirable residence for a genteel family, and will be let at a very low rent. Apply to Mr. BLAKE, at Mount Shamrock, Balmain. 7680

WATERSIDE RESIDENCE to let. A genteel cottage, containing large sitting-room, twenty-two feet long, two bedrooms, hall, &c, with detached kitchen, servant's bed-room, verandah with grape vine; also, three-quarters of an acre of ground, with fruit trees, fenced in; well of water. Lately occupied by Captain Hobson; situated in that respectable neighbourhood Neutral Bay, North Shore, only a few minutes' walk from the Ferry, opposite Dawes' Point. The rent will be very moderate to a good tenant. Apply to N. BRAY, Coach and Horses, Cumberland-street. 7711

TO LET, a House situate in Jesmond-place, adjoining L. Iredale's, Esq., Surry Hills. Apply to S. HEBBLEWHITE, 450, George-street. 8551

TO LET, the South Head Hotel, near the Light House. For particulars apply to WILLIAM WALLIS, Builder, Elizabeth-street North. Also, offices in Wentworth-place.

May 25. 8401

PUBLIC HOUSE.—An Inn of the first description to be let, receiving a clear profit of £10 per week. The proprietor's only reason for wishing to dispose of his business is, that he does *not* like the *trade*.

Apply, post-paid, at the Downshire Arms, South Head Road.

N. B.—The license, good-will, &c., very reasonable. 8484

TO LET, the Estate of Baranguee, situated at Pitt Water, containing 400 acres of Land, known as Napper's Grant.

ALSO,

100 Acres of Land, situated at North Harbour, and known as Manly Beach. Apply to A. D. KELLIE, Wharf, adjoining the Queen's Wharf. 8370

JOLLY BUTCHER INN, PICTON.—To be let, on liberal terms, and for a period of three or five years, the above-named Inn, containing eleven (11) rooms, a kitchen, stables, &c., now in the receipt of a good business, and well situated for trade, being in the centre of the town, and at the meeting of the Razorback and Menangle roads. For particulars, apply, if by letter, post-paid, to JOHN BOLLARD, George Inn, Picton.

May 20th. 8175

FARM TO LET.—To be let, a Farm containing 1000 acres, nearly all fenced in, about forty-three miles from Sydney, in the vicinity of Picton. The above will be found well adapted for the breeding of horses, or for dairy purposes. Rent moderate. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to THACKER and Co., Fort-street. 8371

A HOMESTEAD, within twenty-eight miles of Sydney, containing 700 acres. Rent, £40 a year.

The above farm is all fenced in with a four-rail fence, cross fenced into various paddocks, fit for grazing or agricultural purposes; two hundred acres under plough; a mile and more of running creek; a chain of ponds and large water-hole, never dry; with a good slabbed shingled house, barn, stable, stock-yards, &c.

A lease will be given and security required. Apply to R. COX, Sussex-street, between Liverpool street and Goulburn-street. 8561

COUNTY OF BRISBANE.

TO BE LET, about 2560 acres of Land, situated on the Wybong and Nerobingabla Creeks, in the above county; and described as being bounded on the north by a line west 282 chains, commencing at the Nerobingabla Creek, opposite the north-west corner of Donald M'Intyre's purchase of 810 acres, and terminating on the Wybong; on the west by Wybong Creek downwards to the north-west corner of Archibald Bell's 690 acres purchase; on the south by the north boundary of that purchase, bearing east 100 chains, then north 10 chains and east 211 chains, to the Nerobingabla Creek; and on the east by that creek upwards to the commencing point.

Tenders, stating rent, for the leasing of the above land, will be received by M. YOUNG, O'Connell-street, Sydney, who will furnish any further information that may be required regarding the same. 7829

PRINCE ALBERT INN, NEAR BERRIMA.

TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY, the above well-known and established inn, situated on the Great South Road, six miles from Berrima; the same being in first-rate repair, and carries on a regular and respectable business; the house contains twelve sitting and bed rooms, cellar, and beer-engine, and bar fittings complete; also, coach-house, stables, baiting-sheds, laundry, kitchen detached, and school-house, a splendid garden and orchard, with a variety of fruit trees in first-rate order, which bore last season 1500 dozen of apples, besides an abundance of cherries, green and white gages, damsons, &c. Also, a hundred-acre accommodation paddock, always well watered; and two cultivation paddocks; the house is supplied by a never-failing spring close to the yard. The same will be let on a lease if agreed on. For further particulars apply to W. E. MAURICE, on the premises. Letters pre-paid.

May 17. 8055

TO BE LET, POMEROY ESTATE,

POMEROY ESTATE, containing 10,523 Acres, situated near Goulburn, at the head of the Wollondilly River, with about 1600 Head of Cattle, and 100 Horses. There is a commodious dwelling house, good garden, stockyards, paddocks, and outbuildings newly erected on the estate. The above may be conveniently leased in three parts, viz.:

Buminumina, a Station on the Hume River, with 800 head of Cattle
Pomeroy Run, with ditto and 100 Horses
Pomeroy House and Farm, the latter being a very desirable family residence.

For particulars apply to THOMAS WOORE, Esq., Goulburn, if by letter, post paid. 659

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO EATING-HOUSE-KEEPERS, FURNITURE DEALERS, CAB PROPRIETORS, AND OTHERS.

MR. W. G. MOORE

BEGS to announce to the public that he has received instructions from Mr. Jones, to sell, on the premises, next door to the Bee Hive, in Pitt-street,

THIS MORNING, SATURDAY,
At eleven o'clock,

The whole of his Household Furniture, comprising almost everything useful in housekeeping

Also,—

The whole of his cooking utensils, with a large iron hot plate and kitchen range.

And at twelve o'clock precisely,

Three Carriages
Horses and Harness

After which,—

The shop fittings, gas fittings, counters, various fixtures, scales and weights, with a great variety of sundries.

Terms—cash. 8446

ENGRAVINGS.

J. K. HEYDON will sell by auction, THIS EVENING, at his Mart, 78 King-street,

A lot of Engravings, in lots to suit purchasers. 8565

PATNA RICE.

POSITIVELY WITHOUT ANY RESERVE, TO CLOSE A CONSIGNMENT.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, 29TH MAY,
At half-past eleven o'clock,

100 BAGS PATNA RICE, in lots to suit purchasers. 8569

SATURDAY'S USUAL PRODUCE SALE.

56 BALES WOOL
350 Prime salted hides, fit for immediate shipment
500 Sheepskins
6 Tons first quality tallow

MR. MORT

Will sell the above, in the Stores, at the rear of his Rooms,

THIS DAY, SATURDAY,
At twelve o'clock.

No Reserve.—Terms, cash. 8570

THIRTY-FIVE TONS CADIZ SALT,

WHITE WINE VINEGAR,
HAMS, BACON, HARNESS, WOOLPACKS, &C.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, SATURDAY,
at half past 11,

THIRTY-FIVE TONS CADIZ SALT,
In lots to suit purchasers.

Two hogsheads white wine vinegar
Eight cwt. hams and bacon
Fifty-three woolpacks, damaged
One set carriage } harness
One set gig }

Terms at sale. 8568

IRONMONGERY AND HARDWARE,

WITHOUT RESERVE.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, City Mart, 474, George-street,

ON TUESDAY, THE 1ST JUNE,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

AN Invoice of IRONMONGERY and HARDWARE, comprising—

Nails, screws, brads
Horse shoes, block pins, chisels
Punches, files, mason's tools
Sheep markers, snuffers, stair rods
Locks, spoons
Knives—tanners', curriers', &c.
Roman cement
Rattans, split canes
&c., &c., &c.

Terms at sale. 8576

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

At the residence of W. J. JOHNSON, Esq., Horbury Terrace.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Will sell by auction, at the residence of W. J. Johnson, Esq., Horbury Terrace, on

THURSDAY, THE 3RD JUNE,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

In consequence of that gentleman relinquishing housekeeping.

THE whole of his Household Furniture, &c., &c., &c., comprising—

Handsome tables, dining, loo, &c.
Chairs, sideboards, hair couches, sofas, &c.
Carpets, rugs
Beds, bedding, and bedsteads
Looking-glasses, pictures
Chests drawers, washstands
China, glass, crockery, cutlery.

ALSO,

Kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

And the whole of the remaining furniture, &c., requisite for a respectable family.

Terms at sale. 8575

FOR THE BENEFIT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

EX "NIAGARA," SYMONDS, MASTER, FROM LONDON,
Being Damaged by Sea Water.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Sale Rooms, 481, George-street,

ON MONDAY, THE 31ST MAY,
At half-past ten o'clock precisely,

Ex JF in diamond, ¦ 12, part case—
7 dozen striped shirts, No. 21.
16 ditto ditto, No. 23.

Terms—Cash. 8491

FOR THE BENEFIT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

EX "NIAGARA," SYMONDS, MASTER, FROM LONDON,
Being Damaged by Sea Water.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Sale Rooms, 481, George-street,

ON MONDAY, THE 31ST MAY,
At half-past ten o'clock precisely,

IRC.

One box of Kagenbusch's Germinating Compound, containing—
112 One pound packets
35 Two ditto ditto.

Terms—Cash. 8492

BOOTS AND SHOES,

A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT, FROM THE CELEBRATED MAKERS MESSRS. DAVIES AND SON, LONDON.
Without any Reserve.

MR. R. FAWCETT has received instructions from the Importers, to sell by public auction, at his sale rooms, 481, George-street,

ON MONDAY, THE 31ST MAY,
At half-past ten o'clock precisely,

Eighteen trunks, consisting of—
Ladies' lasting shoes, assorted qualities
Ladies' stout sealskin slippers
Ladies' ditto enamelled ditto shoes and ties
Ladies' Spanish shoes
Ladies' cordovan and goat slippers
Ladies' patent leather ditto
Ladies' ditto French shoes
Youths' and boys' kip and calf shoes
Ladies' cashmere and lasting boots, patent leather caps
Gent's best stout bradded boots
Gent's ditto half-dress boots
&c., &c., &c.

Terms at time of sale. 8493

TO DRAPERS, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, BUYERS FOR NEW ZEALAND AND THE ISLANDS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his sale rooms, 481, George-street,

ON TUESDAY, 1ST JUNE,
At half-past ten o'clock precisely,

A splendid assortment of drapery goods, consisting of—
Rich lawn muslin collars
Blue pilot cloth coats and trousers
Superfine beaver pilot coats
Satin, toilinette, and valencia vests
Super Witney blankets, assorted sizes
Fine longcloth shirts
Merino and lambswool vests, pantaloons, and hosiery
Ladies' silk, worsted, cachmere, and cotton hose
Shirtings, longcloths, and super calicoes
Linen tick
Superfine blue cloth jackets
Navy blue cloth caps
Scotch twill shirting
Printed bocking, fine quality
Printed cotton handkerchiefs
Real Welsh and other flannels
Bleached and unbleached diaper rugs
Extra printed regatta shirts
Drab, and millers' drab moleskin trousers
Blue, dungaree, and striped Derries
Fancy and navy blue prints
&c., &c., &c.

Terms at sale. 8573

FOR THE BENEFIT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

EX "NIAGARA."

TO GROCERS AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,

ON MONDAY NEXT, MAY 31ST,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
BS in double triangle:—

40 boxes muscatels
20 half-boxes ditto
2 barrels eleme raisins

Terms at sale. 8520

TEN CASES BOTTLED FRUITS,

FROM THE CELEBRATED HOUSE OF CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
Ex *Niagara.*

TO GROCERS AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, on

MONDAY NEXT, MAY 31,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

10 Cases Bottled Fruits, each containing two dozen, viz.:—
2 Damsons—8 Gooseberries
4 Kent Cherries—2 Rhubarb
4 Red Currants—2 Currants and Raspberries
2 Raspberries.

Terms at sale. 8578

FOR THE BENEFIT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

EX "NIAGARA."

TO IRONMONGERS, STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,

ON MONDAY NEXT, MAY 31,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

B with S under within double triangle.
24 Kegs gunpowder, FFF canister

Terms at sale. 8521

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8 HOGSHEADS BRANDY.

JUST LANDED,

TO WINE MERCHANTS, STOREKEEPERS AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN

Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, on

MONDAY NEXT, MAY 31ST,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

8 HOGSHEADS BRANDY, "Sazarack's"
Just landed.

Terms at sale. 8528

FIFTY CRATES EARTHENWARE, NOW LANDING, EX "DYSON."

TO EARTHENWARE DEALERS, STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from the importers, MESSRS. ROWAND, MACNAB, AND CO., To sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,

ON FRIDAY NEXT, JUNE 4TH,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

Fifty crates earthenware, now landing, ex *Dyson*, viz.:—
5 crates blue-edge dinner plates, 10 inch
5 ditto ditto ditto pie ditto, 8 inch
1 ditto ditto ditto vegetable dishes, 10 and 11 inch
1 ditto ditto ditto baking ditto, 9 to 12 inch
2 ditto ditto ditto dishes, 10 to 16 inch
1 ditto jugs, blue, brown, and green printed covered, half-pint to quarts
1 crate blue and brown printed bowls, pints and half-pints
2 ditto blue printed chambers and bowls
2 ditto chamber sets, blue, brown, and green printed
6 ditto breakfast bowls and saucers, blue, brown, and green printed
4 ditto jugs, blue, brown, and green printed, half-pints to three pints
4 ditto breakfast sets, assorted in various patterns
4 ditto dinner sets, blue, oriental, lace, vase, and pavilion
2 ditto white ewers and basins
2 ditto white chambers and fancy coloured bowls

Also,

10 crates assorted earthenware, each crate containing—
12 dozen and 6 flowing blue cups and saucers, 12 dozen bowls
3 jugs and basins, 6 chambers, 6 jugs, 15 dozen willow plates
12 willow dishes, 10 dozen blue edge plates, 1 dozen white chambers
12 dozen dipped bowls.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

☞ The above comprises one of the best assortments offered to public competition for a long period. 8577

MONDAY, 31ST MAY.

TO WINE MERCHANTS, PUBLICANS, AND OTHERS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart,

ON MONDAY, 31ST MAY,
At eleven o'clock,

10 Pipes }
24 Half-pipes } Cape wine
32 Quarter ditto }
A few quarter-casks Pontac.

Terms at sale. 8478

GREAT UNRESERVED SALE OF CHOICE DRAPERY GOODS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON has received instructions from Mr. JOSEPH S. WILLIS, to sell by auction, at his Rooms,

ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY NEXT, THE 2ND AND 3RD JUNE,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

NINETY PACKAGES OF LONDON AND MANCHESTER BOUGHT GOODS, consisting of the following articles:—
6-4 Gala Plaids
Fancy wool shawls
Ditto bordered merino ditto
Rich printed cachmere ditto
36-inch longcloths
Ditto ditto ditto "Horrocks"
72-inch white double warp sheeting
80 ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto
72 ditto brown ditto ditto ditto
30 to 36 ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto
Superior drab moleskins
Ditto printed ditto
Ditto 6-4 stout tweeds
Ditto ditto blue pilot cloth
Rich fancy prints
Heavy 9-4 navy's
A splendid assortment of muslins, consisting of—
Books, mulls, jaconets, checks, and cambrics
A splendid lot of lace goods
Ditto ditto ribbons
Ditto ditto cotton velvets
Ditto ditto Coburg cloths
Ditto ditto merinos
Ditto ditto Orleans
Ditto ditto de laine dresses
White counterpanes, from 8-4 to 12-4
Ditto ditto quilts
8-4 to 11-4 diaper rugs
8-4 to 12-4 blankets
Superior cotton ticks
Ditto Welch flannels
Ditto imitation ditto ditto
Ditto Lancashire ditto
Ditto domestics
Ditto furniture dimity
Ditto ditto prints
Ditto woollen hosiery
Ditto children's socks
Men's merino vests
Ladies' ditto ditto
Men's lambs'-wool ditto
White and coloured rolled jaconet
A large assortment of haberdashery

SLOPS.

Superior blue pilot coats
Ditto coloured beaver ditto ditto
Superior drab great coats
Ditto blue shepherds' ditto
Double stitched moleskin trousers
Single ditto ditto ditto
White cantoon ditto
Fancy Grecian doeskin
Black and blue cassimere
Drab ditto
Blue cloth jackets
Black frock coats
Blue ditto ditto
Black satin vests
Blue striped Guernsey shirts
White ditto ditto
Blue serge ditto
Scarlet ditto ditto
White cotton braces
Stout tweed shooting coats
Fine beaver Chesterfields
Drab moleskin jackets
Blue navy caps
Blue flushing pea coats
Ditto ditto monkey jackets
Heavy Scotch twilled shirts
Fine white shirts, linen fronts
Ditto regatta ditto
Silk handkerchiefs
Real corahs
Imitation ditto
Fancy bandannas
Black ditto
Ditto Brussels
Ditto ducapes
9-4 fine lawns
4-4 Irish linens
4-4 brown hollands.

The whole of the above goods are landed, and are of the most superior description.

Terms at sale. 8450

FENDERS, FIREIRONS, GRATES, &c., &c., &c.

MR. I. J. JOSEPHSON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, No. 478, George-street,

ON MONDAY NEXT, 31ST INSTANT,
At 11 o'clock,

20 Bronze fenders
18 Sets fireirons
24 Half-register stoves—sizes
4 Dozen bread baskets
3 Ditto knife ditto
150 Canisters gunpowder, lbs.
100 Ditto ditto, half lbs.

Terms at sale. 8542

ROASTED COFFEE.

MR. I. J. JOSEPHSON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, No. 478, George-street, on

MONDAY, 31ST INSTANT,
At eleven o'clock,

About 5 cwt. superior roasted coffee.

Terms at sale. 8554

SATURDAY, 29TH MAY.

25 SACKS OF WHEAT, 2 TONS OF BEEF,

Well adapted for Storekeepers, Settlers, and Others.

MR. STUBBS will sell, at his Mart,

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 29TH MAY,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

Before he commences his general sale, the above two lots of wheat and beef, to close consignments.

N.B.—Wheat is on the rise.

Terms—Cash. 8562

SATURDAY, 29TH MAY.

TO MERCHANTS, AND FELLMONGERS.

500 SHEEPSKINS, 25 HIDES.

MR. STUBBS will sell, at his Mart,

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 29TH MAY,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

The above quantity of Sheepskins and Hides.

Terms—Cash. 8563

SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1847.

MR. STUBBS will hold, at his Mart,

THIS DAY,
At eleven o'clock,

His usual

SATURDAY SALE,
Comprising—

New carriages, of superior build
Phaetons, with and without heads
Pole drays, carts, ploughs, &c.
HORSES
Sheepskins and hides
Wheat and beef
Lot of old iron
Chinese blinds
Pilot cloth
Whips, of superior make
Chairs, tables, sideboards, bedsteads, cheffoniers, drawers, lamps, looking glasses and other furniture: besides crockery and tinware.

Terms—Cash. 8564

PRELIMINARY NOTICE OF THE POSITIVE SALE OF THE "BOROOWA ESTATE," ON THE BOROOWA RIVER, BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON MONDAY, THE 21ST JUNE, 1847,
BY MR. STUBBS.

THIS Splendid Estate being now in the hands of the public, and for Absolute Sale on the day abovementioned, MR. STUBBS cannot better acquit himself of the important duty which now devolves upon him, than to take upon himself the task of recommending a survey of its geological and mineralogical features previous to the day of sale.

It is bounded on the north and west for three miles by the Boroowa River, on the east by Crown runs, and on the south by Boroowa Plains.

It has been suggested to the proprietor that the Estate should be sold in four parts, as follows:—

FOURTH PART—Represents a most valuable homestead of 584 acres, included in which is the Forty-three Acre Farm, with Walton's Inn, now let at £130 per annum.

THIRD PART—Includes the Central Estate of 586 acres, with extensive frontage to the beautiful Boroowa, somewhat undulating and productive.

SECOND PART—Comprises a truly magnificent homestead of 889 acres, with the principal curve of the river for its boundary, and joins the township.

FIRST PART, OR THE TOWNSHIP ESTATE.—This latter section of "Boroowa Property" is decidedly one of no ordinary value. It includes the township of twelve smaller sections, subdivided into one hundred and twenty allotments for building upon, and the Thirty-three Acre Farm paying a ground rent of £30 per annum.

Further particulars will appear in a future advertisement, with the terms.

Title unexceptionable. 7916

ONE HUNDRED HEAD OF CATTLE,

WITHOUT RESERVE,

MR. DAVID DAVIS will sell by auction, at Mrs. Brodie's, Salutation Inn, Goulburn,

ON TUESDAY, THE 8TH JUNE,
At eleven o'clock,

A mixed Herd of one hundred Head of CATTLE.

Terms—Cash. 8530

DURHAM BULLS.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, BY

JOSEPH BULL, at Mrs. Brodie's, Salutation Inn, Goulburn, on

TUESDAY, 1ST JUNE,
At noon,

Eight good and pure bred Durham bulls, well worthy the notice of parties wanting stock of this description.

After the above—

Small lot of fat cattle.

Terms—Cash. 8310

GOULBURN.

ON THURSDAY, THE 10TH JUNE,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
WITHOUT RESERVE,

MR. PHILIP DIGNAM will sell by auction, at Mr. J. Jones' residence, known as the Goulburn Store,

The whole of his Stock-in-Trade, consisting of slops, blankets, ironmongery, tea, sugar, prints, &c.

After which,

A quantity of household furniture, comprising handsome carved four-post bedstead, children's ditto, &c.

Also,

A quantity of kitchen utensils.

The proprietor removing to Queanbeyan.

Terms—Cash. 8527

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office,
Sydney, May 27, 1847.

Brown and another v. Pendray.

ON MONDAY, the 31st instant, at noon, at the residence of defendant, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold a quantity of household furniture, piano, &c., &c., unless this execution is previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,
8474 Under Sheriff.

Printed and Published by CHARLES KEMP *and* JOHN FAIRFAX, *at the Morning Herald Printing Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Saturday, May 29, 1847.*